

U.S. 'reviewing' Mideast events

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration said Tuesday it is reviewing what it calls positive developments in the Middle East in recent months that have raised hopes for progress in the stalled Arab-Israeli peace process. State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters Secretary of State George Shultz would consider making a trip to the region if a breakthrough appeared to be imminent. Redman quoted Mr. Shultz as saying in June that he would travel to the Middle East if "there's something worthwhile that has at least some chance of being accomplished." But Redman declined to comment directly on a report in Tuesday's New York Times that the administration was planning a new strategy for a more active U.S. role in the region. "We keep events in the Middle East under constant review," Redman said, adding, "there have been positive developments involving the region recently."

Jordan Times

An independent non-political daily publication of the Jordanian Press Foundation
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Rifai meets outgoing Bahraini envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai met at his office on Tuesday with Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Hassan, Bahrain's ambassador to Jordan, who has been transferred to another position after completing his tour of office here. Mr. Rifai also met separately with Mr. Awad Abu Ubaid, Jordan's ambassador to Algeria, Amman Governor Ahmad Al Hindawi and Mr. Jamal Khotat, Jordao's ambassador to India.

Higher education minister in E. Berlin

EAST BERLIN (Petra) — Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad met here on Tuesday with his East German counterpart and discussed Jordanian-East German cultural and educational cooperation. Dr. Assad toured facilities of the University of Leipzig and was briefed on educational techniques and vocational training and met with scholars and scientists working in the field of agriculture.

Khamenei receives Assad's message

NICOSIA (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Shara arrived in Tehran Tuesday and delivered a letter from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to Ali Khamenei, Iran's head of state. Tehran Radio reported, Mr. Shara held a 90-minute meeting with Mr. Khamenei. The Iranian president thanked the Syrian minister for the "warm and kind letter" from Mr. Assad, the radio monitored in Nicosia said. It did not disclose the contents of the letter.

Tunisia devalues currency

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia, hit by falling oil prices, on Tuesday devalued its dinar currency by 10 per cent. Prime Minister Rachid Sfar told parliament the devaluation would be against the U.S. dollar and other main currencies affecting Tunisia's imports. The dinar had previously traded at 0.78 to the dollar. The new rate was not announced.

Lebanon restricts sales of gold reserves

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese parliament on Tuesday passed a law banning the central bank from selling gold reserves without parliamentary approval. Beirut Radio said. Economists said the measure was aimed at boosting confidence in an ailing economy.

Gorbachev goes on summer holiday

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev has left Moscow for his summer holiday, TASS said Tuesday. Such vacations usually last about a month. The official news agency's brief, routine report did not say where Mr. Gorbachev went, or how long the 55-year-old Communist Party general secretary would be away.

Soviet Union says no more talks with Israel

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The first official talks between Israel and the Soviet Union in nearly 20 years ended on Monday in Helsinki with no plans for their continuation, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman, Gennady Gerasimov, accused Israel of unjustifiable interference on the issue of Soviet Jewry and said there would be no more discussion of consular ties with Israel after Monday's 90-minute talks in Helsinki.

"There were no agreements reached — not even an agreement about a possible future meeting," he told a news conference. "There are no plans for a continuation of this meeting."

Asked about the possibility of resuming consular ties with Israel, Gerasimov said: "We are not talking about establishing consular relations and it is time we closed that question forever. I can only repeat that a preliminary meeting was held in Helsinki that resulted in nothing."

He said the talks were intended to discuss only a Soviet proposal to send a delegation to Israel. The group would check on Russian Orthodox Church holdings, the functioning of the Soviet interest section at the Finnish embassy and the status of Soviet citizens currently living in Israel.

"We are not engaged in any negotiations with Israel," Gerasimov said. "We had a preliminary meeting of two consular officials..."

He also said Israel wants to send a consular delegation to the Soviet Union.

"But the point here is that there is no Israeli property on Soviet soil and no Israeli citizens living here," Gerasimov said. "This is why there was no agreement on the visit of Soviet officials to Israel."

The Soviet Union has said it will not reestablish diplomatic ties with Israel until the Israelis return all land occupied since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and Gerasimov reiterated that policy.

"Probably people believe there was some backstage game going on (in Helsinki)," he said. "There was none and there won't be. We are prepared to reestablish diplomatic relations only if Israel ends its aggression against the Arab states."

Gerasimov, in the first official Soviet reaction to the discussions, said the Israeli side had overstepped the intended scope of the discussions by raising questions concerning tensions in the Middle East and emigration of Soviet Jews.

He vehemently denounced Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir for describing Soviet Jews as valuable Israeli property, and suggested the talks had been adjourned due to discord on the issue of Jewish emigration.

On occupied Jerusalem on Friday, Mr. Shamir said of the talks: "We have explained that as far as we are concerned, the valuable property or treasure we have in the Soviet Union is the Jewish community of more than two million that is trapped there."

Gerasimov said Soviet Jews had not entrusted Mr. Shamir to speak on their behalf and Israel had no right to do so.

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(Continued on page 3)

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(Continued on page 3)

Sharif Zaid returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned home late Monday after an official visit to Austria at the invitation of the Austrian defence minister.

During the visit, Gen. Sharif Zaid held talks with the Austrian defence minister and visited several Austrian military bases as well as places of interest in Austria.

Gen. Sharif Zaid was received upon arrival here by Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleh and senior Armed Forces officers.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker is received upon arrival in Amman from a visit to Austria on Monday by Chief-of-Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh (right) and senior aides (Petra photo)

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20 killed in Tehran carbomb

TEHRAN (Agencies) — Twenty people were killed and many wounded when a carbomb exploded in a busy square in central Tehran on Tuesday, Tehran Radio said.

The blast ripped through morning rush hour traffic in Ferdowsi Square, shattering windows of nearby buildings and setting several vehicles ablaze.

Some of the casualties were on a passing bus caught in the blast, the deadliest bomb attack reported in Iran this year.

The radio accused "American agents" of planting the bomb in a Jivan car, the locally-built version of a Citroen 2CV.

Informal sources cited by the National news agency IRNA said the device contained over 23 kilograms of TNT, detonated by a timer.

Four previous explosions have claimed five lives in Tehran this year, and a carbomb blast killed 13 and wounded about 100 in the holy city of Qom, in central Iran, last Saturday.

Tehran newspapers said several suspects had been arrested in connection with the Qom explosion, but gave no details.

The latest explosion in Tehran has raised to seven the total number of such blasts in Iran this year. All the previous explosions occurred in Tehran, except for the one in Qom on Saturday.

The total casualty toll from all seven explosions stands at 24 killed and more than 164 wounded.

In the past the authorities blamed Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, the main underground group active in the country, for some of the explosions.

But the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq have strenuously denied any involvement in bomb attacks involving civilians, maintaining its targets are confined to government and military officials and installations.

(Continued on page 3)

Karami sees 'happy ending' for crisis after meeting Chamoun and Hashem

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rashid Karami on Tuesday predicted a happy ending to Lebanon's sectarian crisis after the Sunni Muslim leader met Christian cabinet members for the first time in nine months.

"I can assure Lebanese public opinion that as a result of good intentions there will be a happy ending for this noble country," he told reporters.

Mr. Karami, widely viewed as a moderate, held talks in parliament with Camille Chamoun and Joseph Al Hashem in the first meeting between Muslim and Christian cabinet ministers since November last year.

Local media said the move was a step towards national reconciliation. Finance Minister Chamoun is a close supporter of President Amin Gemayel, while Health Minister Hashem is a senior Falange Party official (Falangists divided over Syrian role, page 2).

Mr. Karami said after his talks it had been agreed that all ministers would hold "dialogue committee" meetings at Beirut's horse race track, close to the "green line" battlefield dividing the mainly Muslim eastern and mostly Christian western sectors.

The cabinet would gather at the headquarters of a security committee which represses militias and the army, and monitors clashes between rival forces.

Dates for the new cabinet sessions would be set once Justice Minister Nahih Berri, who is also chief of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal, returned to Beirut from Damascus, Mr. Karami added.

Hopes for peace were boosted Monday night when Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt said he was ready to discuss a new plan to end 11 years of civil war.

"In order to emerge from the Lebanese crisis, I believe we must get out of the present impasse and achieve a dialogue that satisfies all factions and communities," the 37-year-old Druze said in an interview with a television station run by the rightist Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia.

The Christians fought Mr. Junblatt's PSP followers in mountains east of Beirut in 1983 and their current commander, Samir Geagea, is an opponent of Syrian involvement in Lebanon.

Last December Mr. Junblatt, Mr. Berri and former "Lebanese Forces" chief Elie Hobeika signed a Syrian-mediated pact aimed at ending the Lebanese conflict by curbing Christian prerogatives.

But the accord was wrecked when Mr. Gemayel refused to endorse it and Dr. Geagea's fighters toppled Mr. Hobeika in east Beirut street battles last January.

Mr. Junblatt said there were "loopholes" in the December agreement. Mr. Karami said Tuesday the cabinet's dialogue committee would be set up in the spirit of the pact.

There was no immediate reaction from Dr. Geagea to the latest peace moves, and it was not clear whether Mr. Berri and Mr. Junblatt, who is minister of tourism and public works, would join the cabinet discussions.

Mr. Karami had proposed Tuesday's ministerial meeting in response to a call for talks by Lebanon's 44-year-old Maronite Christian president.

On Aug. 1, Mr. Gemayel urged a meeting between himself and parliamentarians in a bid to break the political deadlock and work out political reforms to end the war.

Muslim leaders have, however, repeatedly called on Mr. Gemayel to resign after he refused to support the December peace plan.

Israelis break into JDEC office vault

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Heavily-armed Israeli policemen broke into a vault at a Palestinian-owned electric company on Tuesday in a bid to recover part of a \$13-million debt that Israel says is owed to the Israeli Electric Company.

Six policemen entered the offices of the Jerusalem District Electric Company (JDEC), while some 20 others waited outside surrounded by hundreds of Palestinians. The policemen did not meet with any resistance as they used a drill to open the vault.

The company, formerly subsidised by a joint committee including Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has been negotiating the "debt" for more than a year with Israel's government-owned company.

The Jerusalem company has been unable to pay all its debts to the Israeli company since delays in Jordanian assistance to it. Jordan

(Continued on page 3)

Mubarak meets Peres' envoy on possible summit

ALEXANDRIA (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Tuesday held 50 minutes of talks with Israeli official concerning arrangements for a summit with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, sources close to the government said.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, declined to give further details, with the government clamping a news blackout on the talks between Mr. Mubarak and Avraham Tamir, director-general of Mr. Peres' office.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Esmat

Fire put out aboard supertanker off UAE

BAHRAIN (AP) — A blaze aboard the Norwegian-owned supertanker Akarita in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) territorial waters was extinguished Tuesday in one of the biggest marine salvage operations in the Iran-Iraq tanker war. Gulf-based shipping executives reported.

Eight tugboats, including the Smit Singapore which is the largest salvage tug in the world, battled with the blaze for some 24 hours before bringing it under control, the executives said.

The 230,637-ton supertanker was "badly damaged, but the salvage operation was successful, averting a disaster for the Dubai oil field and the Fateh terminal," said a Doha-based shipping officer.

Unidentified warplanes, believed to be Iranian, around noon on Monday rocketed and set ablaze the Akarita as it was berthed about 3.5 miles from the Fateh loading terminal. The tanker was atop the Dubai Fateh oilfield which comprises 105 offshore oil wells.

The terminal is the highest in the UAE.

The raid on the Akarita took place about 50 miles northeast of Dubai and about 30 miles from Iran's Sirri Island oil terminal.

Sirri was raided by Iraqi warplanes last Tuesday for the first time since the outbreak of the Gulf war in September 1980.

The Akarita was the third tanker hit by the Iranians off the UAE since Saturday in apparent retaliation for the Sirri raid (See page 7).

Reuters adds: Witnesses said two U.S.-made F-4 phantom jets dropped six bombs on the Akarita, one of which pierced a forward oil tank partly loaded with crude oil picked up earlier in Qatar.

Earlier reports had suggested helicopters were involved in the attack.

There were no casualties among the Akarita's 39 Spanish and Filipino crew.

Western diplomats said the UAE might protest quietly over the attack, but would not want it to affect relations with Iran.

The countries are trading partners although the UAE follows other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain — in supporting Iraq in the six-year-old Gulf war.

The diplomats said they did not believe the attack was aimed specifically at the UAE.

Black Hebrews urge U.S. to cut off links with Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — A spokesman for the Black Hebrew sect denounced Israel's deportation of two of its members and called for the United States to cut off aid and diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

The two men, Fred Curtis, 25, of Mississippi, and Alex Gordon, 29, of Chicago, were led handcuffed to a New York-bound plane Tuesday morning by an Israeli police officer, according to their lawyer and other passengers.

They were among 46 members of the Chicago-based group who were arrested and issued deportation orders in April. Four others are scheduled for deportation in the next two days.

About 1,500 American blacks have settled in the southern Negev desert over the past 17 years. They claim to be descended from the Israelite tribe of Judah but Israel rejects their claim and says they cannot become Israeli citizens.

"It is clear to us that we're not safe from this genocidal aggression," Emmanuel Beo Yudah of the Black Hebrews said at a news conference.

"This inhumane action will not be tolerated. Our backs are against the wall now. We will not leave Israel," he said.

Mr. Ben Yudah said his group would begin picketing in Washington and around the United States to protest against Israel's action. He asked Israel for \$500 million in reparations for the sect.

He said the Black Hebrews had lived peacefully in Israel for 17 years and only wanted to establish a religious community and become Israeli citizens. He said a commission established in 1980 by the Israeli government had found the Black Hebrews to be an asset to the country.

"There is no record of criminal activity for disruptive activity (by the Black Hebrews)," Mr. Ben Yudah said.

Many of the Black Hebrews in Israel had renounced their American citizenship making it difficult to deport them.

The Black Hebrews have about 25,000 followers in the United States. Its members are strict vegetarians and men are allowed to marry up to seven wives.

Efforts to deport the Black Hebrews have mounted during the current tenure of Israel's ultra-orthodox Interior Minister Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz.

Last month, Israel's supreme court rejected an appeal of the deportation orders, saying it had no jurisdiction to intervene.

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Sudanese troop supplies dropped behind rebel lines

ADDIS ABABA (Agencies) — Two foreign planes intending to resupply Sudanese government troops unwittingly armed and fed rebel forces when they dropped their consignment behind guerrilla lines, a rebel spokesman said Tuesday.

Captain Daniel Kodi of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) told Reuters the incident took place Monday near Bor, 1,050 kilometres south of Khartoum, and said it was new evidence that Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi was trying to broaden the conflict in south Sudan.

"While the SPLA is grateful for this bountiful supply, we are very much concerned that Mahdi should internationalise what was a purely Sudanese internal conflict," he said.

He said the identity of the planes was a military secret but recent SPLA statements have implicated Libya in what the rebels say is massive foreign support for an imminent government offensive against them.

Capt. Kodi said SPLA anti-aircraft units thwarted a first attempt by the planes to drop the supplies in the right place. The planes misjudged their second approach and the provisions and military hardware ended up in

SPLA hands. The SPLA said last week that its guerrillas would shoot down any plane flying over territory they control, including planes taking part in an airlift of relief food to hungry towns in southern Sudan, on the grounds that the Khartoum government is using the airbridge to prepare for an anti-SPLA offensive.

The SPLA shot down a Sudanese commercial flight as it took off from the southern town of Malakal on Saturday, killing about 60 people.

In a fresh justification for the order, Capt. Kodi said when an International Red Cross transport plane flew to the south western town of Wau last Thursday a Sudanese Air Force plane carrying arms and ammunition was right behind it.

The Red Cross has suspended its flights since the Sudanair plane was downed but hopes to resume them as soon as it can secure guarantees of safety from both sides in the conflict.

The SPLA has been fighting a

bush war against government troops in the south since 1983 with the declared aim of removing what it says is a minority clique ruling in Khartoum.

In Washington, State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman condemned the Aug. 16 shooting down of a Sudanese plane as a "senseless act of violence."

"We condemn all acts of terrorism and deplore this senseless act of violence against an unarmed civilian aircraft," the deputy spokesman declared.

"The United States has long and repeatedly endorsed reconciliation and resolution of differences through negotiations rather than through fighting in Sudan. We continue to see negotiations as the only viable solution to this problem," Mr. Redman said.

He noted that the Sudanese People's Liberation Army "is conducting a war of some dimension in southern Sudan, ostensibly with the objective of having southern grievances redressed in revised constitutional arrangements. But attacks on civilian aircraft represent terrorism, and impeding movement of food to hungry people does not anger well for the process of reconciliation."

Qadhafi condemns Turkish raid on Kurds

LONDON (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has condemned last week's Turkish air raid on Kurdish rebel bases inside Iraq, likening Turkish policy to that of Israel and "the racist ruling regime in South Africa."

Libyan radio, monitored by the BBC in London, said Col. Qadhafi had sent a protest message to Turkish President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

"The operation carried out by the Turkish Air Force to kill and pursue Kurds inside the territory of Iraq is not acceptable to us, and all the people of the world denounce and reject it..." the message said.

Mr. Ozal reported on Aug. 15 that Turkish Phantom jets had

raided three Kurdish bases across the border in "hot pursuit" of autonomy-seeking guerrillas who killed 12 Turkish soldiers a week ago.

Col. Qadhafi said the operation "led to the destruction of the homes and villages of the Kurds and the killing of their women and children, like the annihilation of the Arab and the African people being carried out by Zionism and the racist ruling regime in South Africa."

"I was greatly angered by this action, which I hope will not be repeated," the radio quoted him as saying.

Kurdish rebels claimed Monday that Turkish warplanes have struck four villages in Iraqi Kurdistan over the weekend.

killing two people and causing extensive material damage.

The claim was made by the Kurdish Democratic Party in a telephone call to the Associated Press in Nicosia.

An anonymous caller, the same man who regularly calls on behalf of the party's leader, Massoud Barzani, said one air raid took place Saturday and Sunday.

Two people, he said, were killed in the Saturday raid on the village of Sherkan. He reported no casualties in the alleged strike Sunday on Sinat, Temin and Nizdur, but said it caused "immense material damage to the fields and crops of the citizens."

All four villages are in the Zakho district of Kurdistan.

Libya urges Egyptians to attack U.S. military

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Libyan deputy leader Major Abdul Salam Jalloud urged Egyptians to attack U.S. servicemen participating in military exercises in Egypt later this month. Libyan News Agency JANA reported Tuesday.

The agency, which is monitored in Nicosia, said Maj. Jalloud was speaking during a banquet in the Libyan capital Tripoli, Monday night in honor of visiting Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

The United States, which attacked and killed Libyan people, was being permitted by Egypt to stage military exercises on Egyptian soil later this month.

the agency quoted Maj. Jalloud as saying.

"I call on the Egyptian people, the officers and soldiers of the Egyptian army and the national forces to attack the American troops and seek revenge," Maj. Jalloud was quoted as saying.

The presence of U.S. forces in Egypt "amounts to an army of occupation and is an insult to the dignity and the blood of Egyptian martyrs," he added.

Maj. Jalloud also appealed to Arabs everywhere to go on strike and to demonstrate against the presence of "United States occupation forces in Egypt."

President Museveni also denounced the U.S. air raids

against Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15 as "organised terrorism violating international law," JANA reported.

Mr. Museveni arrived in Tripoli Monday for a state visit.

The Ugandan president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukibi, Finance Minister Ponsiano Mulema, Energy Minister Andrew Kayira and the governor of Uganda's Central Bank, Leo Kibirango.

Sources in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, said the Ugandans were expected to negotiate a package of aid and economic cooperation with Libya during the Museveni state visit.

Israelis accused of bid to steal plans from U.S. firm

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. Justice Department and Customs Service are investigating charges that Israeli agents tried to steal plans for a sophisticated air-borne spy camera system from a defence plant, according to reports published Tuesday.

The allegation is contained in a lawsuit filed in New York by Recon Optical Inc. of Barrington, Illinois, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Times reported. ABC News also broadcast a report Monday on the investigation.

Recon was building the reconnaissance system for the Israeli government under a \$40-million contract financed by the U.S. Defence Department as part of its foreign military sales programme, the Tribune reported.

A spokesman for Israel claimed Recon invented the story as part of a contract dispute between both parties and denied that the Israelis were looking for secrets, U.S. officials said they had no evidence of any Israeli violation of federal law, the Times reported.

The alleged plan was discovered on May 17 when Recon security officers stopped three Israeli Air Force officers as they were leaving the plant and confiscated 50,000 pages of technical drawings and handwritten notes, the Tribune reported.

The Israelis had been allowed inside to monitor progress since the work began in 1984. Recon ordered them to leave the plant in May after the company ended its dispute with Israel by terminating the contract, the Tribune said, citing court documents.

The papers were discovered as the officers were leaving the plant, the newspaper reported.

The reconnaissance system would have been more powerful than the current one, which can provide a detailed picture of someone on the street from a jet flying at near the speed of sound more than 160 kilometres away, the Tribune reported.

Recon claimed in its lawsuit that Israel had planned to steal the technology and provide it to an Israeli company, which would then manufacture the systems.

Recon's president, Larry Larson, said in a sworn statement that the technology was the "heart and soul" of the company and that he suspected Israel had already obtained some of the secrets, the Tribune reported.

Recon became the winning bidder in 1984 on a contract to develop the reconnaissance system for Israel, the Tribune reported.

But engineers soon discovered that meeting the Israeli specifications and making requested changes in the system would drive the cost up, perhaps as high as \$100 million, the newspaper reported.

Falangists divided over Syrian role in Lebanon

By John Fullerton
Reuters

BEIRUT — Feuding among Falangist militiamen has highlighted divisions within the Lebanese Forces militia and uncertainties in the Christian minority community over Syria's role and intentions in Lebanon, analysts say.

Syria, which has some 25,000 troops in eastern and northern Lebanon, sent forces to mainly Muslim west Beirut last month, and there have been suggestions that its security drive might be extended to Christian east Beirut and other parts of Lebanon.

"None really knows to what extent Damascus has been given a green light by Moscow and Washington to manage the Lebanese crisis," said a veteran Christian columnist.

Disagreement within the Lebanese Forces turned violent a week ago when rival groups fought with machine guns and rocket launchers in east Beirut suburbs, several people were reported killed.

"Things appear to be returning to normal, but there is no real

solution in sight to the inter-Christian dispute," one analyst said.

Lebanese Forces Commander Samir Geagea said this weekend Syria must leave Lebanon — was a prelude to peace, while hardline Falangists said they feared a general Syrian takeover.

Hobeika and other pro-Syrian Falangist leaders like former President Suleiman Frangieh still seek a Syrian-sponsored end to a war that has cost at least 100,000 lives.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Geagea, 37, took over the militia after street battles last January when he toppled Elie Hobeika, who had signed a Syrian-mediated pact with Muslim militia leaders that would have given Muslims a greater say in government.

The pact, blocked by Falangist President Amin Gemayel, was not implemented.

But Syria took a first cautious step towards a peace settlement six weeks ago when it deployed several hundred commandos in west Beirut to curb militia

anarchy.

Opposition leaders said they hoped the deployment — the first in the capital since the Syrians were driven out during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon — was a prelude to peace, while hardline Falangists said they feared a general Syrian takeover.

Hobeika and other pro-Syrian Falangist leaders like former President Suleiman Frangieh still seek a Syrian-sponsored end to a war that has cost at least 100,000 lives.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"Uncertainty over the major powers' intentions in the Middle East in general, and Lebanon and Syria in particular, has encouraged disunity and disorder among Christians," one analyst said.

"If Syria will be confirmed in its role as manager of the crisis and supervisor of any settlement to come, many Christian leaders might readily forget past grudges and agree to come to terms with Syria."

"On the other hand, none wants to commit himself to Damascus at the moment if Syria's role is to be reduced eventually or even cancelled," the analyst said.

Geagea has denied there were political motives behind the inter-Falangist clashes. But he said they were linked with car bomb attacks in east Beirut, blamed on Syria by the Lebanese Forces — a charge rejected by Damascus.

About 170 people have been killed in east and west Beirut in 19 bomb blasts since the militia peace pact collapsed eight months ago.

"We are on the threshold of discovering the network that is planting car bombs in this area," Geagea said Saturday.

Some east Beirut residents said of last week's fighting that it was a mini-revolt against Geagea's leadership.

His moves to curb illicit gambling and drug-smuggling, the appointment of fellow northerners to key command and his plans to turn his militia of 8,000 irregulars into a professional force of 5,000 men all contributed to the fighting, analysts said.

Geagea said reconciliation was under way, but warned his Falangist opponents he would use force if necessary as "each person should know his limits and stop there."

Israel seeks to extend detention of Demjanjuk

TEL AVIV (AP) — The government asked the supreme court to extend the detention of a retired U.S. autoworker suspected of being a Nazi war criminal for six more weeks, a Justice Ministry spokeswoman said Tuesday.

Attorney-General Yoseph Harish told the supreme court the extra time was needed to interview witnesses and study documents in preparing the government's case against John Demjanjuk, the spokeswoman said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Demjanjuk, stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 and extradited to Israel last February, is suspected of being the Nazi guard "Ivan the Terrible" who operated Treblinka death camp gas chambers during World War II.

Demjanjuk claims he is the victim of mistaken identity. He has been held in a special cell in Ayalon Prison, near the town of Ramle 15 kilometres east of Tel Aviv, since his arrival in Israel six months ago.

On May 23 the supreme court agreed to a Justice Ministry request to remand Demjanjuk in custody until Aug. 23.

In a six-point letter to the court delivered Monday, Harish wrote "there are still few important matters which require deeper study regarding material we have received lately which could constitute acceptable evidence in court," the spokeswoman said in a telephone interview.

Israeli aide attacks U.S. economic advice

TEL AVIV (R) — Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, in an implicit reference to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, said Tuesday that Israel did not need "orders from above" on healing its economy.

Mr. Shultz told Prime Minister Shimon Peres in a letter last week that the present level of U.S. economic aid was unlikely to be

maintained and urged Israel to enact economic reforms.

"We do not need orders from above in order to carry out what we must do and what we recognise as essential," Levy told reporters. He said Israel was making good progress in patching up the economy.

In his letter, Mr. Shultz urged Peres to cut taxes, increase private

investment and sell off government-owned companies in an effort to boost economic growth.

Israeli economists said the government must first reduce state expenditure and maintain a wage and price freeze that has cut annual inflation from 285 per cent to 24 per cent.

Corruption becomes Turkish election issue

By Emel Anil
Associated Press

ANKARA, Turkey — Corruption in high places has become a big issue in the campaign for parliamentary elections in September, with a rash of allegations against ruling Motherland Party figures.

Among the items making headlines are an importer's gift of a \$78,000 luxury car to the prime minister's daughter, and allegations that one of the nation's former military rulers got kickbacks from a military contractor.

No charges were brought against the prime minister's daughter and the former military ruler denied the allegations.

Opposition party leaders have vowed to bring these and other issues before parliament when its summer recess ends Oct. 1.

"We are ready to bring out of the closet all the dirty laundry of this government," said Tefik Cavdar of the Social Democrat Populist Party, the main opposition group.

Premier Turgut Ozal has dismissed the allegations as mud-slinging.

"They hope to win elections with rumours of corruption but they will not succeed," he recently told reporters.

The elections are scheduled for

Sept. 28 to fill 11 seats left vacant by deaths.

The government's majority in the 400-seat parliament, which now stands at 227 seats, would not be overturned by the election outcome.

But a poor showing for Mr. Ozal and his party could lead to demands that elections be advanced from their scheduled date in 1988 and could influence the outcome of an early vote.

The flurry of allegations began last month when newspapers reported that Mr. Ozal's 34-year-old daughter, Zeynep Ekren, had accepted a luxury car in return for political favour.

When reports began appearing, Mr. Ozal said he had warned his daughter not to accept the gift, a Jaguar estimated to be worth \$78,000, from the main Turkish distributor of the imported car.

After investigating, prosecutors in Istanbul said there was insufficient evidence to bring charges against Mrs. Ekren.

But the incident did not die there. The Great Anatolia Party, one of eight splinter groups in the election, shows a jumping Jaguar on television every night when it airs its one-minute campaign spot.

A few weeks ago, a deputy from the Social Democratic Populist Party demanded a parliamentary inquiry into what he said are persistent rumours that Gen.

Tahsin Sahinkaya, one of the five top generals who staged a 1980 coup and ruled the country for three years, had used his office to enrich himself.

The allegations constitute the most serious attack so far on the military rulers. They are protected from prosecution for deeds while in power under a temporary clause of the 1982 constitution promulgated by the generals.

Populist Deputy Cunev Canver said such an inquiry should determine if there is basis for allegations that Gen. Sahinkaya favoured a particular company for air force contracts in return for kickbacks.

Gen. Sahinkaya denied all the allegations and made his holdings public.

The Istanbul daily Gunec alleged that Arifia Yurtcu, a businessman and a candidate from the Aegean city of Izmir, had established a huge holding company in the past five years with government support and protection.

Gunec and other papers claimed that Ekrem Pakdemirli, the most influential man in directing Turkey's economy after Mr. Ozal, was Mr. Yurtcu's friend and benefactor. Mr. Pakdemirli recently resigned as undersecretary of foreign trade and treasury to run as a candidate from the western city of Manisa.

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17:00 Karam
17:20 Om and Cheep
17:30 Cartoons
18:00 Documentary
18:20 Space Voyage
18:30 Brewster
19:05 Local Programme
20:30 News in Arabic
20:30 News in Hebrew
22:20 Wrestling
23:00 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 "Des chiffres et des lettres"
18:30 French series: "Caterine"
19:00 News in French
19:15 Anjouin "J'ai en Jordanie"
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Your Living Body
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
21:10 Believe it or not (documentary)
22:00 News in English
22:20 Sword of Honour — eps. 8

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PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show Cont.
10:00 Pop Session
10:30 Songs from Movies
11:00 News Summary
11:30 Pop Session Cont.
12:00 News Summary
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Bulletin
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:15 Your Health
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 News Summary
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea
18:30 Music
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Cont.
21:25 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Cont.
22:30 News Summary

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07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 On the Box 07:40

07:50 World News 08:00 World News

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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition entitled "The Statue of Liberty" at the French Cultural Centre (until August 21).

* A photo exhibition on the occasion of Pakistan's Independence Day at the Holiday Inn Hotel.

FEATURE FILM

* "Amadeus" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610257

American Centre - Tel. 644371

American Cultural Library - 641520

British Council - 6361478

French Cultural Centre - 637079

Goethe Institute - 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre - 634049

Ukrainian Cultural Centre - 639777

Haya Arts Centre - 665195

Husseini Youth City - 667181/6

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Amman Municipal Library - 637111

University of Jordan Library - 843555

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Aqaba doctors re-attach girl's severed hand

By Abdullah Nsour
Al Ra'i

AMMAN — A Jordanian medical team has succeeded in re-attaching the severed hand of a girl who was involved in an accident in Aqaba while swimming during the 'Eid Al Adha holiday.

The girl, identified only as H.A.H. by the Haya Hospital where the operation took place,

was hit by a motor boat whilst swimming and was taken to the hospital with the severed hand.

A five-member medical team took charge of the situation and the operation lasted seven hours, according to hospital sources. The sources also described the girl's condition as "satisfactory." The girl should remain under intensive medical care for 48 hours before a final assessment of her condition can be made, the sources said.

Pakistan reiterates stand over Palestinian issue

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Pakistani Embassy in Amman Tuesday distributed a press release quoting a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan who issued a statement in reply to an interview published in the MidEastReport, a New York newsletter, on Aug. 1. In the interview, Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq was quoted as saying that Pakistan is not against Israel and that it is only a question of time for Arabs and others to recognise the existence of Israel. He was also quoted as saying: "We consider it as not practical to deny Israel the land they have acquired."

In reply the Pakistani Foreign

Ministry said: "An article in a recent issue of a weekly attributed certain remarks to the president of Pakistan regarding the recognition of Israel by the Arabs and this is a gross misrepresentation of Pakistan's firm, unambiguous and consistent policy on the Palestinian issue. Pakistan holds that peace and normalisation in the Middle East can only be achieved through a comprehensive and just settlement which provides for the fulfilment of the inalienable and national rights of Palestinian people and the total withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem."

Israelis break into JDEC vault

(Continued from page 1)

has said that Israel was seeking to seize the company and that occupation authorities had created circumstances to cause delays in the Kingdom's assistance to the company.

In April this year, the then minister of occupied territories affairs, Taher Kana'an, said the Israeli move to seize the Palestinian company was part of the Jewish state's efforts to impose its hegemony and consolidate its occupation of Arab territories.

Dr. Kana'an blamed unjust and high tariffs imposed by the Israeli company for the financial problems of the Palestinian company.

The Palestinian company buys most of the electricity it supplies from the Israeli company. It supplies most of East Jerusalem,

as well as other parts of the occupied West Bank.

An Israeli court ordered the "debt" repaid last month but the company has delayed payment, said Rafi Ben-Sira, a spokesman for the Israeli company. Ben-Sira said the "debt" was about 20 million Israeli shekels or \$13 million.

Anwar Nusselbeh, chairman of the board of the Palestinian company, said the sum was still under negotiation with the Israeli government and called the police action "a provocation and politically motivated."

The company has also appealed to the Israeli supreme court on the matter.

Mr. Nusselbeh told reporters that police would find no more than "petty cash of about 10 shekels" in the safe.

20 killed in Tehran bomb

(Continued from page 1)

The Mujahedeen reiterated its denial on Tuesday, charging the bombs had been planted by the Iranian government "in order to blench the image of the Iranian people's just resistance."

A Mujahedeen statement telecast to the Associated Press in Nicosia from the underground's

office in Paris said the organisation "once again strongly condemned any form of bombing in public places and thoroughfares causing the death of innocent people."

"By relating such acts of terrorism to the people's Mujahedeen, the regime seeks to pave the way for the execution of yet more political prisoners."

U.S. rejects Soviet extension

(Continued from page 1)

Tuesday that the United States, by agreeing to a temporary test moratorium, could determine Mr. Gorbachev's sincerity and possibly negotiate a comprehensive test agreement.

Mr. Downey, interviewed on the NBC-TV network's "Today" programme, said the notion of the Soviets having an advantage in testing was "utter nonsense."

"The United States retains an advantage in nuclear warfare design. We've tested some 200 times more than the Soviet Union," Mr. Downey said.

"Out of the moratorium," he added, "we believe it's possible to reach an agreement for a comprehensive test ban."

Commenting on the White House reaction to the Soviet call, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov, said: "So far we don't find anything constructive."

He said the U.S. assertion that Mr. Gorbachev's address contained a lot of propaganda was "very disappointing."

"But we are still full of hope that common sense and reason will prevail," Gerasimov told a news conference. "And we feel the support of the world community at large."

In Bonn, the ruling Conservative Party on Tuesday welcomed the extension of the Soviet moratorium and said it deserves a "constructive response from the West."

Moscow says no more talks with Israel

(Continued from page 1)

question is very arrogant interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," he said.

Before the Helsinki talks began, Moscow said they would be preliminary contacts towards reopening consular relations.

It stressed the non-political nature of the talks, and said the Soviet side would limit its discussion to consular matters affecting Soviet citizens in Israel and the considerable property holdings of the Russian Orthodox Church there.

But Israeli officials said they would raise the issue of emigration of Soviet Jews.

Israeli officials said Tuesday they were surprised by the sharp tone of the Soviet statement. A senior Israeli official in Helsinki expressed surprise at Gerasimov's statement. "It is a very sharp and tough statement, even if they thought nothing was achieved," he said.

The Helsinki talks had been planned to last two days, but ended after only 90 minutes.

Still, Israeli officials said they were not disappointed and that the meeting was "definitely not a failure. They said contacts would continue after both sides reported

to their governments. The Israelis contended the talks signified an opening of official channels between the two nations.

In Helsinki, Soviet delegate Genrikh Plinkhin called the meeting "matter-of-fact and also constructive."

But Gerasimov was far more negative in his assessment.

Mr. Plinkhin was quoted as saying the matters taken up at the meeting were "technical." Israel wanted for its part to take up political questions, but we did not have the power to talk about them.

Abba Eban, chairman of the Israeli parliament's powerful foreign affairs and defence committee, said Israeli expectations for the Helsinki meeting had been too high.

"The Soviet Union suggested something modest and the media turned it into something it was not," Mr. Eban said on Israeli Television. "This was a low-level meeting... the creation of such a situation was much international ado about almost nothing."

Mr. Eban, himself a former foreign minister and Israel's former ambassador to the United Nations, also said, "almost every paper in Israel talks about Helsinki as if it were the first

RSS plans to host regional centre for monitoring radioactivity

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A specialised laboratory at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will become the nucleus for setting up a regional network for monitoring radioactivity, RSS President Fakhreddin Daghestani said Wednesday.

"The radiation safety monitoring system, a project originally initiated by Jordan, is due to be part of the present radiation safety laboratory at the RSS," Dr. Daghestani told the Jordan Times. He did not disclose when the project was expected to see the light but said first stages for setting up the projected centre are underway.

Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatib was not immediately available to comment on the subject.

Dr. Daghestani said that the minister summoned two competent experts from the RSS to meetings with other Arab experts in preparation for setting

up the project. Several Arab countries, including Egypt, are contributing in efforts to making the project a success. Egypt was reported to be contacting Arab countries to rally support for the establishment of the network in Amman.

Network in Egypt

A senior Egyptian official has said that preparations for setting up a similar monitoring network in Egypt are underway. The projected \$4,000,000 network will be equipped with highly advanced nuclear analysis systems, the official was quoted as telling Al Akhbar daily newspaper.

In his interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Daghestani said that the projected monitoring network, when completed, will be instrumental in monitoring radioactivity in the region.

The present laboratory at the RSS, according to Dr. Daghestani, was the only establishment which

conducted field tests to monitor nuclear radioactivity in the Kingdom in the aftermath of the Soviet nuclear accident last April.

The tests to accurately identify radiation in the atmosphere were also coupled with monitoring on all items of food and beverage imported from East bloc countries.

The centre was set up at the beginning of 1986 with technical assistance from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Three phases

The first phase of the centre, which is already functional, was established at a cost of \$85,000. Equipment and complementary apparatus costing \$70,000 will be purchased as the next phase, Dr. Daghestani said. He added that the last stage of the centre, which is estimated to cost \$1,000,000, is expected to be completed upon securing funds to finance the project.

Mubarak meets Peres' envoy

(Continued from page 1)

Egypt to make arrangements for a summit between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres now that the two countries have reached basic agreement on international arbitration of their Tabat dispute.

Egyptian diplomats quoted by AP said they had no advance knowledge of what specific subjects Mr. Tamir wanted to discuss.

Other Egyptian officials, speaking to AP on condition of anonymity, noted that the main arbitration document has been agreed but the entire package has yet to be wrapped up. They said two issues remain outstanding — the choice of three neutral arbitrators and a field survey of Tabat that is expected to take about two weeks.

"Until these two questions are settled and the complete agreement is signed, it would be premature to talk about detailed arrangements for a summit," one official said.

Mr. Mubarak has said repeatedly he is prepared to attend a summit and return Egypt's ambassador to Israel once an arbitration agreement is signed. The ambassador was withdrawn in September 1983 to protest Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Israel, more than Egypt, has made the running for a summit and Mr. Tamir had previously said it would convene within two or three weeks after the Tabat accord was signed.

Egyptian officials and state-controlled newspapers have made no reference to such a summit since both sides announced on Aug. 10 they had agreed on terms for arbitration.

The Israeli cabinet has approved a draft setting out terms for arbitration but Egypt has made no such move so far.

A Mubarak-Peres meeting would be the first Egyptian-Israeli summit in five years.

Mr. Mubarak's predecessor, Anwar Sadat, met former Israeli Premier Menachem Begin in 1981, a few months before the Egyptian leader was assassinated.

Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Begin met in October 1981 during Mr. Sadat's funeral ceremony.



French long-distance cyclist Andre Baldeck on his two-wheeler (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Long-distance cyclist delivers message of peace, goodwill

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Andre Baldeck left Amman Tuesday night to continue his one-man goodwill bicycle tour to countries around the Mediterranean.

Mr. Baldeck, a 34-year-old artist known by his artistic name "Deco," left his hometown of Mulhouse in the east of France on June 27. He is carrying messages of peace from the mayor of Mulhouse, religious associations in France, and both the president and general secretary of the Council of Europe.

The content of the message, which Deco has already extended to 11 heads of state, calls for "friendship, brotherhood, and tolerance in a world engulfed by turmoil and aggression which threatens to crush humanity." By the time his journey comes to an end in September, Deco will have visited approximately 20 cities. He hopes that his physical effort to further peace will sow the seeds of goodwill in each of the cities he has visited.

Deco spent one year preparing for this venture. He had to establish contacts with various monothestic associations and embassies to obtain information

about each country. However, no arrangements were made once he arrived in a country. "This is more adventurous. I go to any local hotel or sleep in a sleeping bag. It is more important for me to meet people from all levels of society," said Deco.

The duration of his stay in each city ranges from one to three days. Time is used to rest, see the city, and sometimes government officials. If unable to deliver the message in person the French embassy in the country transmits it, as is the case in Amman. He usually cycles for 12 hours averaging 200 kilometres per day. When he reached Amman, he had covered 6,700 km., over half of the total of 12,000 km. So far he has not faced any major problems along his route. Deco's next stop is Damascus.

This is not the first such tour Deco has undertaken. Two years ago he cycled to 14 eastern and western European countries with a message similar to the one he is presently carrying. Deco has been an artist for the past ten years and upon his return to France he plans to interpret some of his impressions of the tour into paintings and prints, which will be exhibited at a later date.

Pilgrims start return journey after annual haj to holy sites

MECCA (Petra) — Most of the 14,196 Jordanian Muslims who performed this year's pilgrimage (haj) to Mecca are now in the city of Medina on their way back home to Jordan, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs announced Tuesday.

The ministry said that its ministry mission in charge of the pilgrimage programme for Jordanian Muslims has arranged for the pilgrims to stay in Medina, as it did in Mecca, and will be supervising their re-entry into Jordan to avert a rush at the border post.

The ministry's under secretary, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, who led the mission to the holy places said that the general condition of the pilgrims is good despite the long and difficult journey they took to Arafat and Mina, holy sites near Mecca, in the course of their pilgrimage. Eleven Jordanian pilgrims died during this year's annual religious rite and the Health Ministry team accompanying the pilgrims is taking good care of those pilgrims, who fell ill during the travelling, Dr. Abbadi added.

Transport arrangements

He said that the ministry's mission took charge of the pilgrims' lodgings at camps and did everything possible to offer them convenience and care during the haj. The mission also supervised their transportation by means of 250 airconditioned buses. Some of these buses sustained light damages and

others broke down and had to be replaced during the journey inside Saudi Arabia, and the pilgrims were safely conducted by their guides to the holy places they meant to visit, Dr. Abbadi pointed out.

He said that the pilgrims enjoyed better lodging facilities in Mecca this year than the pilgrims of previous years because spacious areas were allocated for them and airconditioned accommodation was provided at the site where they stayed during the pilgrimage. But no similar lodging arrangements were made for the pilgrims during their stay in Medina and the Ministry of Awqaf plans to re-consider the situation for the coming years, he added.

Camps for pilgrims

The camps provided for the pilgrims were close to bus stops, especially at Arafat and this saved the worshippers a lot of trouble walking long distance as others did in previous years, Dr. Abbadi added.

He said that according to Saudi statistics, some 17,000 pilgrims from Jordan performed this year's pilgrimage, but approximately 3,000 did not register with the Ministry of Awqaf and therefore no arrangements were made for

their convenience by the ministry at the camps. But generally everything went well, despite the 44 degrees Centigrade temperature and the crowded places at the holy sites, he continued.

According to Dr. Ahbadi, pilgrims from Palestinian land occupied since 1948 will also be taken care of by the ministry's mission. In accordance with the prepared programme, convoys of these pilgrims will be leaving Medina Wednesday heading for Jordan where they will be staying at special camps in Ghor Nimrein in the Jordan Valley. The second convoy will be moving out of Medina on Thursday and all of the pilgrims will be gathered in the Jordan Valley's pilgrims' camp by Saturday Aug. 23, Dr. Ahbadi announced.

Meetings with Saudi officials

During this year's pilgrimage, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani and Dr. Abbadi held a series of meetings with concerned Saudi officials to discuss matters of concern to the pilgrims. They met with Prince Majid Ibn Abdul Aziz, the governor of Mecca, the Saudi minister of Awqaf and other senior officials. They also toured pilgrims' camps where they checked on the conditions at the sites and inspected living quarters to make sure that all the pilgrims were receiving good care.

Committee distributes meat to needy people

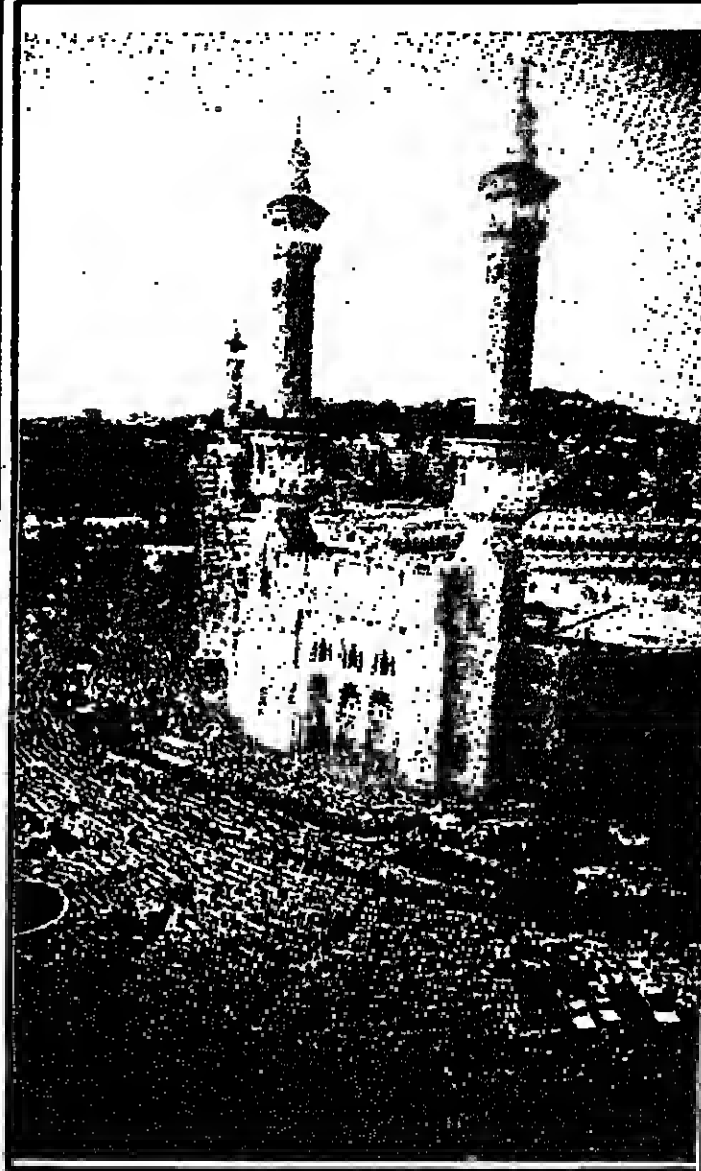
AMMAN (J.T.) — Meat and the carcasses of sheep slaughtered near Mecca for 'Eid Al Adha (feast of the sacrifice), which fell last Friday, are being distributed to needy families in the Islamic World, including Jordan. A special central committee set up by the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs is taking charge of the meat distribution throughout the Kingdom with the help of a number of sub-committees in the provinces. A committee spokesman said that 40,000 carcasses in all have been received and will be distributed to needy families registered in various regions.

According to the ministry's under secretary, Dr. Ahmad Qatnani, the carcasses began arriving in Jordan on Monday and the distribution process has already begun in Ma'an, Aqaba, Karak, Tafleh and the Jordan Valley. He was quoted by Al Dustour Arabic daily newspaper as saying that the meat arrived safely in cold refrigerated trucks.

Gifts for orphans

Meanwhile, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) announced that it has distributed a shirt and a pair of trousers to approximately 270 orphaned boys on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha. The association said that the orphans have been attending a summer camp organised for them by the YMCA.

The YMCA holds annual summer camps for orphaned children at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) training centre near Na'our. A spokesman for YMCA told the Jordan Times that some 200 participants aged between 14 and 15 years of age took part in the camps' programmes which include recreational activities, sports, first aid and other interesting programmes. The children usually spend three weeks at the camp and receive gifts from the YMCA upon the conclusion of the programmes, the spokesman added. He said that this year, the YMCA called in 70 children who took part in last year's camps and gave them gifts as well.



Pilgrims knelt before the Sacred Mosque at Mecca, goal of all Muslims at least once in their lives. The mosque, in an arid valley near the birthplace of the Prophet Mohammad, has seven minarets (J.T. file photo)

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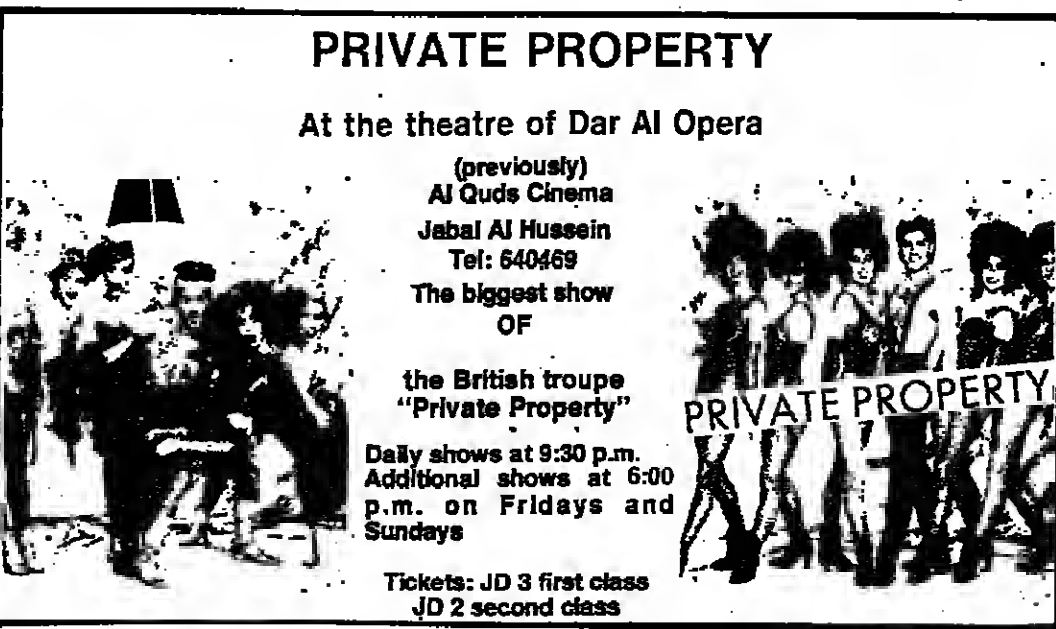
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Editor in Chief: **GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**

Editorial and advertising offices: **Jordan Press Foundation, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.**

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War is not good politics

TIME and again Iraq has called for a halt to the six-year-old Gulf war and signalled its desire to settle the differences with Iran through negotiations. President Saddam Hussein proposed early this month that peace could be established if both countries agreed to a mutual withdrawal from the occupied territories and to enter upon an agreement not to interfere in each other's internal affairs and to bring about a full exchange of prisoners. In response to this gesture, the Iranian leadership reiterated its well-known chimerical conditions for ending the conflict, namely, the removal from power of President Hussein and payment of substantial war indemnities to Iran.

The war has cost up to more than 500,000 casualties and millions of dollars are being drained daily through the war zones, all of it at the cost of the people facing severe difficulties on either side. It appears as though the Khomeini regime, by its persistence to carry on the war with Iraq, is bent upon presiding over the destruction of its people, economic resources and the Persian civilisation, so painstakingly built up through the ages.

The blind application of the Clausewitzian adage that "war is politics by other means" is not proving to be useful for Iran as it has not carefully defined and calculated attainable political goals before it launched its attacks on Iraq. By continuing a war of attrition, Tehran will not help itself either attain what it has not perceived to be desired military or political goals. What, perhaps, the Iranian leadership fails to see is its own bankruptcy in political and diplomatic acumen without which it cannot pull out from the battlefield with a face-saving formula.

Sending to the war zones human waves of ill-equipped and ill-trained young men to become cannon fodder is not an alternative to admitting the realities on the ground.

Why then should the Iranian leadership continue to be a pariah in the community of nations by its adamant rejection of reasonable proposals and international mediations to settle amicably the conflict with Iraq?

All peace-loving nations would like to see the war end as early as possible. Nobody presumably would accuse Iran of sacrificing any of its sacred principles even at this stage if it abandons its own stated conditions and accepts the proposals President Hussein has made to end the war. In doing so, nobody's prestige or honour seems to be at stake. What is at stake here is the national interests of the two warring countries, the lives of their peoples, their economic resources and their ancient civilisations. These must be saved and preserved. A face-saving formula is always there for Iran to seize upon to end the war with Iraq. But statesmanship should impel Khomeini to take the chance. After all, to err is human but to persist in that error is diabolical.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: National failures

THE prevailing weakness of the Arab World, the state of divisions that has been plaguing the Arabs and the lack of solidarity among their leaders have offered a good chance for the Zionist enemy to approach the Soviet Union and start negotiations for a resumption of diplomatic relations. The talks between the two sides were opened yesterday in Helsinki and will be resumed at a later date. Reports from Africa also indicate that the Israelis are about to resume diplomatic relations shortly with the Cameroun, following on the step of other African nations which earlier restored diplomatic ties with the Jewish state. We have to admit that our enemy has been able to make many gains and that we had to suffer heavy losses in terms of our relations with other nations and with regard to the Palestine issue all because we are divided and in disarray. Even the Socialist countries have now taken a shift towards our enemy although they realise that this enemy still occupies our land and enslaves our people.

Al Dustour: A friend's stand

TALKS between the Soviet Union and Israel broke off suddenly and unexpectedly in Helsinki without achieving any direct result. The Soviet Union had wanted to confine the talks to discussing a resumption of consular ties between the two sides, while the Israeli side wanted to have the two countries resume their full diplomatic relations immediately. It is only right to say that Moscow has announced in advance that it still adheres to its own position and conditions with regard to the subject of resuming full diplomatic relations, because Moscow had broken off these relations when Israel occupied Arab land in the 1967 war. The reasons behind severing diplomatic ties still exist and therefore, Moscow still adheres to its position as long as Israel does not recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. Israel for its part tried with all possible means to exercise pressure and blackmail on Moscow at the talks to force it to make concessions specially on the subject of Soviet Jews' emigration to Israel. We realise that Moscow is well aware of Israel's manoeuvres and therefore, it immediately announced it will not succumb to Tel Aviv's pressure. But we Arabs are watching the situation closely and call on the Soviet Union to adhere to its firm position.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's political propaganda

IT is not surprising to see the Soviet-Israeli talks in Helsinki come to an abrupt end only one hour after they started. It is clear that the Soviet Union has broken off these talks when the Israelis tried to exploit them for their own benefit and when they tried to draw Moscow to subjects outside the perimeter of the Middle East conflict. As observers, we believe that Israel's aim from the Helsinki talks was no more than a political propaganda because Israel had known in advance Moscow's stand vis-a-vis the Middle East question and realised that nothing could change that position unless Israel itself changed its adamant stand. The two sides differed because each had made a different plan from the other, and because Israel has again expressed its total rejection of withdrawing its forces from the occupied Arab territory like it did at Irbid and the King Hassan-Shimon Peres summit. It is clear now that Israel is determined to ignore the crux of the problem and deal with the side issues alone, away from any responsibility for its continued occupation of Arab land.

Food for thought: Worrying about hunger

By Riad Khouri

RAIN has improved harvest prospect in parts of Africa but millions are still suffering from famine. The return of the rains broke the drought in many areas, but 25 millions are still affected by hunger. This is down from 35 million last year, but several countries continue to require urgent relief. These include among a number of others Ethiopia and the Sudan.

Big deal some could say. People in the rich North of the world have been bombarded with news about the famine and relief aid. The average person in Paris or London is no longer willing to sit up and pay attention when images of starving children come across TV screens. The same is true of middle class folk in the Middle East. Sometimes taking their cue from the West, the businessmen of Beirut or the really-rich of Riyadh are largely bored by the issue of Africans starving.

In fact, Africa is everybody's problem, especially the Middle East. It is now feared that the

continent may have to brace itself for drought for several decades and prepare to resettle large numbers of people fleeing across frontiers. Hubert Lamb of the Climatic Research Unit of Britain's East Anglia University says "we must be prepared for the worst. We could be confronted with a major population disaster." He predicts that the drought conditions which have plagued sub-Saharan Africa will continue for at least another 50 years. Lamb called for a conference of African states to plan resettling people of the drought zone, which includes the Sudan and Ethiopia. "There could be a lot more people crossing frontiers," he says.

But where will these people go? The population in sub-Saharan Africa stands at 35 million and is growing at an annual rate of 3.2 per cent against the rest of the world's 2.3 per cent. This means that already scarce land is going to get scarcer. And it is not easy to envisage big population movements towards empty places

like Canada or Australia.

The crisis in Africa is everybody's business and it will have greater or lesser repercussions all over the world. But it just might affect the Middle East in a big way, as a quick look at the regional map will show. Go west from Saudi Arabia and Yemen across the Red Sea and you get to ... the Sudan and Ethiopia. Saudi Arabia is rich in oil and cash; Yemen is full of productive land and water. It is not inconceivable that refugees from Africa will one day come swarming across the Red Sea to escape unrest and starvation. Does this sound far-fetched? Unfortunately a lot of the region's recent history has consisted of the grotesquely improbable becoming possible, certain and even inevitable.

Economic crises, natural disasters and war have a way of transforming things in a strange and unpredictable fashion. After all, somebody once said that in

war one should always expect the unexpected. The same could be said of other forms of upheaval.

But the Middle East is beginning to have its own problems with agriculture. The eleven-fold mushrooming of the region's nutrition import bill from 1970 to 1984 compared with a mere 2 per cent annual rate of increase in production dramatises the scale of the Middle East food requirements. It has even been suggested that unless urgent action is taken the famine in the Sudan and Ethiopia could be repeated in our own region in the not-too-distant future. The major challenges facing the Middle East are a population explosion that has followed the oil price adjustments of 1973-74 and 1979, soil degradation and desertification, and water shortages. Population growth is unlikely to slow, and a 70 per cent increase in population is forecast between 1980 and the year 2000. Coupled with this goes a shortage

of water. Jordan and Syria have suffered from drought in recent years, and increased production in the rural sector has only been achieved at the expense of under-ground water supplies.

The Saudi drive to expand cereal production illustrates this problem. Most wheat in the kingdom is grown by using irrigation systems that tap underground water. But sinking wells produce a build-up of salt deposits in the crop. Aquifers, once depleted, sometimes never recover, particularly if there is seawater penetration.

The scarcity of water also has a political aspect, with the possibility of conflict among riparian states over the waters of the Nile or Euphrates.

While food self-sufficiency is the stated goal of many countries in the Middle East few are likely to achieve it. Some estimate that Iraq could be self-sufficient through irrigation alone, while Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and the

Sudan, among others, could become self-sufficient through a combination of irrigated and dryland farming.

But while food security has become an increasingly important issue, there continues to be a concentration of efforts by most states in the region on industry. Governments in the Middle East tend to overlook the predominantly rural base of their economies, and the drift of farm workers to the already crowded towns. There, consumption goes on increasing without a concomitant increase in production. Nowhere in the region has this led to anything like starvation, but the problem is certainly there and growing. Nations sometimes have short memories. After all there was a famine in the Levant only seventy years ago. Given enough turbulence as a result of war and economic crisis, bad weather and worse planning could once again bring starvation to the region.

Irbid by-elections: A lesson for future contenders

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

IT is not known yet how the foreign press will view this time the elections last week in Irbid Governorate. One thing is sure; the elections were 100 per cent clean. The government's role was confined to the smooth operational process in strict compliance with the law, and under full neutrality between candidates.

Hopefully this election will be the model for the upcoming general elections, after the dissolution of the present Parliament, whose longevity exceeded the wildest expectations. The present Jordanian Parliament will complete twenty years next April, to become, by far, the longest period in history ever served by an elected parliament in any country. Statistics show that only three to four per cent of the present electorate took part in the elections of 1967.

The first observation that strikes us in last week's by-elections is the very close numbers of votes obtained by the main two competitors. The winning candidate, Dr. Nader Abu Al Sha'ar, scored 14,172 votes or 48.31 per cent of the total votes cast. The next contender, Judge Turki Haddad, got 13,949 or 47.55 per cent of the total, while the spoiler, Mr. Sami Haddad got 1213 votes or 4.14 per cent.

Therefore the best contributor to the success of Dr. Abu Al Sha'ar was Mr. Sami Haddad, who managed to obtain some votes that would otherwise have gone to his cousin Turki Haddad, which could have reversed the outcome. In this respect one can safely say that every vote to Sami Haddad

was a vote to Nader Abu Al Sha'ar.

In fact the candidacy of Sami Haddad against Judge Turki Haddad did not only cost the latter certain number of votes cast. It also affected the mood of other undecided voters. Our public opinion dislikes competition among two cousins over one seat, and is inclined in such cases to shun both.

These elections may be the most close elections in Jordan. The difference between the winner and the next candidate was only 223 votes or 0.76 per cent (less than one per cent) of total votes cast. All that Turki Haddad needed to reverse the result was to extract 112 votes from the winner or 223 votes from his cousin.

The close results will make the voters more aware of the importance of voting. It may be true that no individual is able to change the outcome of a general election, but those thousands take that position, those who decide to vote become relatively more important. In fact the poor turnout last Thursday gave each cast vote five times the weight of the single vote under 100 per cent turnout.

The percentage of voters was only 21.3 per cent of those registered. The poor turnout is blamed on three factors: First, the election day happened to be the day immediately preceding Eid Al Adha. People were busy buying things and preparing their houses for the occasion. Second, the list of registered voters was compiled in the first half of 1984. This means that men and women born in 1964, 1965, 1966 were excluded, because they were less than 20 years old then.

The number of those potential voters is estimated to top 15 per cent of those who have the right to vote according to the new law of elections, which specified 19 years as the minimum age for voting.

Also, at least five per cent of those registered have passed away and no less than 10 per cent may have moved to a new residence or location away from the centre where they were originally registered to vote.

Third, the remaining tenure of parliament is around a year only (assuming that the four years period started afresh upon the resurrection of the parliament). This reduced the importance of the competition.

Excluding Mr. Sami Haddad, who did not have a real chance of winning, we find that only Judge Turki Haddad enjoys political experience, albeit inconsistent. On the other hand, Dr. Abu Al Sha'ar never joined a political party. He simply stood out as a humanitarian surgeon who performed over 6,000 successful operations in the government hospital in Irbid. He loved his patients and treated them as friends and cared about his fellow citizens. The citizens appreciated his excellent services and offered him their trust in return.

This takes us to the issues around which the election campaign took place. The candidates' commercials in the daily newspapers did not refer to programmes. They concentrated on personal relations. The most repeated commercial was an apology from the candidate for being unable to visit with each and every citizen as he wished. These personal visits would not have been so crucial if there were

political programmes to judge candidates and hold them accountable in the future.

The main loser of this unproductive approach was Judge Haddad, because he deprived himself from the only advantage he has, namely the political experience.

When the three candidates were questioned by local journalists, it was Dr. Abu Al Sha'ar who came up with a comprehensive statement resembling a programme on the political, economic, and social levels. Judge Haddad highlighted his legal and legislative experience which the citizens did not give much appreciation, knowing that most laws are passed by Parliament as prepared by the deputies.

Judge Haddad was more generous in using advertisements to get his message across to the electorate, especially for the endorsements by certain personalities, hoping that they would influence their relatives and localities.

Dr. Abu Al Sha'ar also used advertisements to a lesser extent. He repeatedly urged the readers to exercise their voting power. However, he concentrated on visiting villages and towns, entering houses and asking for support face-to-face.

This manner of campaigning was extremely exhausting, and was not without some embarrassing situations. Some hosts used to remind the candidate that they do not see him except during elections!

Others did not hesitate to declare their intention to vote for

Mr. Yacoub Moa'mmar if he were running, not knowing that the elections were taking place to fill the seat vacated by his death!

The cost of the campaign is roughly estimated to be JD30,000 in the form of advertisements, printed matters, posters, transporting and other publicity and miscellaneous items. Abu Al Sha'ar spent some JD 10,000. Judge Haddad is believed to have spent JD 18,000, and Mr. Sami Haddad less than JD 2,000.

Although these expenses are not very excessive, they may be beyond the means of ordinary individuals who will have to borrow money or sell property. This situation is obviously unfair. We have to find out a way to collect contributions from the public to cover the cost of future election campaigns, as in the case in other advanced and democratic countries, otherwise running for elections will be confined to the well to do.

Some would ask whether the citizens of Irbid Governorate did finally elect the best candidate. Such question is not legitimate. When poll is the judge, no one can give a better judgement than the majority of the people.

In the absence of parties and political programmes, judgement is based solely on the character, personal contacts, family relations prominence in public service, and excellent reputation. It is evident that Dr. Abu Al Sha'ar prevailed, though with a narrow margin.

Judge Haddad can blame his cousin for depriving him of some valuable votes which cost him the parliamentary seat, but he has also to reevaluate his performance. He did not come up with a

comprehensive political programme despite his long experience and ability to do so. He failed in using the very strong point he had over his opponent. Perhaps he reasoned that the political programme will be counterproductive, and backfire. The assumption that he would be better off without a programme is not tested yet.

While congratulating the winner, Dr. Abu Al Sha'ar, we wish that he will be as successful in his national service through Parliament as he was successful in serving the people of Irbid Governorate. It is true that the remaining tenure of this Parliament is short indeed, but that is why he should keep his eyes on the 1987 elections. The coming months will be his test. In the next campaign no-one will dare to say that he is without political experience. Winning the elections and serving in Parliament are rich experiences.

As for Judge Turki Haddad, the setback is not the end of the world. He has another opportunity in less than 16 months, and his future political career is not finished, provided he takes note of the lessons of this unsuccessful campaign. He should get ready to face up not only to his present adversary, but possibly to other strong contenders who may run next time.

The major winner in this election is Jordan, the people and the government, who proved that free elections are still possible in the Arab World, and that voting is the civilised manner of participation in public life, and is the only source for legitimacy and producing new leaders.

Friends and foes say Botha sincere in stand against the world

By Ruth Pitchford

CAPE TOWN — South African President P.W. Botha, accusing the world of hypocrisy and sinister motives in demanding black majority rules, sees his Afrikaner community as the real freedom fighters in South Africa.

While the world might denounce his white Afrikaner tribe as guilty of ruling South Africa through brutal repression he sees it as the defender of Christian values in a continent ruled by brutal dictators and riven by tribal wars, his close political friends and enemies say.

Even white liberal opponents believe Botha has convinced himself that race segregation need not mean discrimination. "They concede he is sincere in his commitment to negotiate with blacks. But they say he is unable to accept that their demands far outstrip what he is ready to offer. Monday Botha entered a

special session of parliament, called amid an international campaign for sanctions against South Africa and a new upsurge of black political violence, with the limits of his own reform vision clearly defined.

He will cling fast to the all-white suburbs and schools which he sees as essential to the maintenance of the identity of Afrikanerdom. He sees majority rule in a United South Africa as Afrikaner suicide and a recipe for Marxist dictatorship.

"Botha was brought up in a school of Afrikaner nationalism which is much more important than apartheid ideology. Call it tribalism, patriotism," one close nationalist associate told Reuters.

Some may see the Afrikaners' fight as aimed at maintaining material wealth and political privilege, pointing out that whites offered blacks their independence in "homelands" that make up just 15 per cent of the country's least economically viable land.

But nationalists call it a fight for "Christian" values. Botha, a religious man, closed last week's party rally with a heartfelt cry: "Southern Africa for Christendom."

As defence minister for 14 years, he was imbued with the security forces' belief that Afrikanerdom faces a "total onslaught" — military, economic and political — from Marxists both outside and within South Africa.

When he became the country's leader in 1978 he was pragmatic enough to try to deal with the internal threat by recognising that, however hard Pretoria sought to remove all blacks to homelands, many would remain in "white" South Africa.

But friends and enemies alike believe he has now run out of ideas on how to mollify "urban blacks" without conceding political power — and with it his life's work, the defence of the National Party.



China peacefully shifts power to younger generation

By He Zhou

MANY new faces — like Vice Premier Li Peng and Chinese Communist Party Politburo member Hu Qili — are appearing on China's political scene, where World War II veterans used to dominate.

The changes seem sudden, but this process of power transfer to a younger generation has been under way in China for nearly seven years — quietly, peacefully, yet drastically.

And the results are impressive: more than 200,000 young or middle-aged leaders have taken over positions above the county level. At the provincial level, the leadership's average age has dropped about seven years, thus sharply raising the percentage of leaders under age 55 from 15 per

cent in 1981 to 48 per cent in 1985.

At the highest level, 10 veterans averaging age 78 have retired from the party's politburo, while six younger leaders have filled in, trimming six years off the leading body's previous average age of 74. Also, 64 new members have replaced as many older ones on the party's central committee, making it four years younger on average.

The drop in age has also brought about a great change in academic achievement. A recent survey shows that 60 per cent of the leaders at the provincial level are college-educated, up 40 per cent over the 1981 figure.

Although the long-term effect of this power transfer is yet to be seen, the influence of the new leaders has already been attested

to by the country's current political stability, fast and steady economic growth, and increasing involvement in international exchanges.

"The succession of the young to the old," said China's top leader Deng Xiaoping, "is an organisational guarantee for the continuity of the party's policies."

"If we ... let the old and ailing stand in the way of young people, who are energetic and able," Deng said, "not only will the four modernisations (of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology) fail but the party and state will face a mortal trial and perhaps perish."

The problem of older leadership has become acute in recent decades in China, as founders of the People's Republic reached their most senior years.

Now 65-year-old, the Chinese Communist Party led the Chinese people through several wars in 28 years to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. In the long years of struggle, a large number of outstanding professional revolutionaries emerged. Their experience and prestige promoted them in the early period of the republic to leading positions in the party, government and military.

In their prime, these veterans worked energetically and imaginatively. But as they became older, their pace slowed and gave rise to, among other things, reduced efficiency. Since the country's official tenure system allowed lifelong posts, high-ranking officials could not be dismissed from their positions for reasons of age or health. So, more

officials, usually veterans, were added to leading bodies to help run the administration. This, in turn, slowed the governing process.

The problem grew in the late 1970s as China pushed its fast-paced programme to modernise. The party and government made up their minds to find a solution to this knotty problem in 1979, and carried out a series of promotions and retirements in the following years.

These reshuffles have helped China set up a successful three-echelon leadership model, made up of the old, middle-aged and young. In the government's plan, the first echelon consists of the most experienced, veteran leaders, the second of proven administrators and the third of younger people being trained and

prepared to take over leading positions in the future. Qualifications for the future leadership include college education, specialised training and adherence to the party's principles.

Of the new leaders, the most outstanding representatives are Hu Qili, a 57-year-old engineer by training who speaks fluent English; Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, 57, a skilled economic policy maker who is one of the authors of the country's bold blueprint for economic reform; and Li Peng, 58, a noted energy expert who oversees the country's nuclear programme and energy policy.

The success of China's power transfer is widely attributed to the country's new retirement system, which was instituted in 1982. — China Features

U.S. study cites new vaccines for developing nations

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — Vaccines could be developed within the next one to 10 years to fight diseases that kill nearly 15 million infants and children in developing countries each year, according to a new study to be issued by the U.S. Institute of Medicine.

The committee report, funded partly by the U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), sets priorities for vaccines for at least 20 diseases of importance to developing countries. Copies of the study, "New Vaccine Development: Establishing Priorities," will be available for distribution on August 29.

Roy Widdus, director of the division of international health at the Institute of Medicine, said most deaths among children in developing countries are caused by diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections such as bacterial pneumonia.

In fact, new surveys report that pneumonia and other respiratory infections are now the leading cause of death among infants and small children worldwide, possibly killing as many as 6.5 million each year. Diarrhoeal diseases, still second as the major killer, still account for about five million childhood deaths each year.

The World Health Organisation's current campaign to immunise the world's children, begun a decade ago, focuses on preventable diseases such as

measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis and diphtheria. However, according to Widdus, there is an urgent need to develop vaccines against ailments that cannot now be prevented, such as certain causes of pneumonia, rotavirus diarrhoea and malaria.

"We started out with about 80 major diseases in the world and narrowed it down to 20 diseases for which vaccine development had a high probability of success within the next 10 years," said Widdus, who directed the Institute of Medicine study. "We tried to assess which diseases imposed the biggest health burden... and determine what portion of that disease burden could be eliminated by the use of particular vaccines."

Many of these diseases also cause illness among children in the developed world, he said, but the infections usually result in significantly fewer deaths due to better access to health care, more adequate nutrition and higher standards of sanitation.

Widdus said cost estimates for developing each new vaccine average about 25 million dollars. The report recommends that the expense be shared equally by the U.S. government, which would pay for initial research, and the pharmaceutical industry, which would cover the cost of clinical trials, production and licensing.

Widdus said the study's top priority for accelerated vaccine development are infections

caused by streptococcus pneumoniae bacterium, a worldwide disease organism estimated to kill about 10 million people each year in developing countries. He said there is now a vaccine for this type of pneumonia for adults in the United States but that a technically modified version of the existing vaccine is needed to treat children under the age of two.

"There is a model for a new modified vaccine now in clinical trials," he said. "We expect such a vaccine to be developed in less than five years."

Widdus said this vaccine was given highest priority because a predominant bacterium identified in fatal pneumonias is streptococcus pneumoniae, making it a major disease burden in developing countries. He also said it would be an effective vaccine if produced and could be put into production in a relatively short time.

The committee ranked development of a vaccine for rotavirus diarrhoea second in global priority. Nearly 900,000 children under the age of five are estimated to die in developing countries every year from infections by rotavirus, largely because of dehydration. The report points out that this number could be halved through treatment with fluids in oral rehydration programmes.

Oral rehydration has the problem that if the child survives and gets reinfected you have to

apply it again and again, and its application by mothers requires massive education campaigns," which are currently being sponsored by the World Health Organisation and other groups, Widdus said.

But there are several vaccines for rotavirus in various stages of development, including a vaccine being tested in Finland that could be ready for use in as little as two years, according to Widdus. Infants will have to be vaccinated in the first few months of life. The committee suggests that public health officials also consider immunising women of childbearing age to increase the antibodies passed on to their nursing infants through breast milk.

A U.S. firm last month announced development of a new vaccine for hepatitis B, a serious viral infection that has killed more than 800,000 people and caused nearly 200 million cases of chronic liver disease worldwide. While the disease is spread through contact with infected blood and other body fluids, poor sanitation increases the spread of the virus. Its prevalence is much higher in Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, where five to 10 per cent of the children are infected when the mother to the child at the time of birth or shortly afterward.

The new vaccine, which was given high priority by the Institute of Medicine, is the first

genetically-engineered human vaccine to be licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Genetic engineering involves removing a particular gene from one virus or cell and splicing it into another cell.

"The existing vaccine, derived from human blood plasma, is very expensive and has not been widely accepted," Widdus said. It is hoped that the new vaccine, to be obtained from genetically engineered bakers' yeast, "will be cheaper to produce and can be used in smaller amounts to produce immunity," he added.

Some other vaccine candidates given high priority by the committee include those for the following diseases:

— Meningitis: This disease is caused by the Hemophilus influenzae bacterium, which can also cause pneumonia and other infections. It strikes children between six and nine months of age in developing countries, with a death rate of 40 per cent. A vaccine has been tested, but it does not provide immunity to infants younger than 18 months, the age group at greatest risk. An improved vaccine to protect these children should be ready in less than three years.

— Malaria: Researchers have begun testing in humans with genetically engineered vaccine against malaria, one of the world's most devastating diseases. Malaria kills an estimated two million people a year, mainly in the tropics. The experimental

vaccine would control the sporozoite stage, the form of the parasite injected into the body by a mosquito bite. Research groups are also working on a vaccine against the next form of the parasite, the merozoite or blood stage. The committee concludes that an effective vaccine against malaria could be ready within the next five years.

— Typhoid fever: A vaccine exists for this disease, but it can cause severe reactions. A much more effective vaccine is now being developed in Switzerland and will be licensed within one year. Typhoid fever kills more than 500,000 people each year in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Oceania.

— Yellow fever: A vaccine exists for the disease, but major improvements are needed to make it safe for young children. Yellow fever, an infectious virus transmitted by the bite of a mosquito, affects millions, in certain tropical regions of South America and portions of tropical Africa.

— Shigella: Shigella bacteria cause diarrhoeal disease in about 140 million children in developing countries each year, and more than 500,000 of them die. The disease is now being recognised as a serious global problem, with no vaccine in sight and the bacteria becoming more resistant to many of the antibiotics used to fight it — U.S. Information Agency.

Turkey dams Euphrates for electricity, irrigation

By Paul Bolding
Reuter

BOZOVA, Turkey — Arid swaths of eastern Anatolia could become a Middle Eastern breadbasket, and a fifth of Turkey's electricity needs could be generated, by a giant dam now being built across the Euphrates River.

Work began five years ago on the Ataturk Dam, the fifth largest rock-fill barrier in the world, and the first turbine will start turning in 1990, local deputy manager for Turkish state waterworks Raif Ozenci told Reuters.

Cost estimates vary, but Ozenci said the 2,400-megawatt dam, being built mainly by a Turkish consortium, would cost 900 billion lira (\$1.3 billion) at 1986 prices.

The dam will create a lake flooding dozens of villages and submerging ancient sites where archaeologists are now toiling in sweltering heat to save threatened relics.

The crescent-shaped dam will be 1,914 metres long at the crest, and its body, with the cross-section of a pyramid, will have a volume of 84.4 million cubic metres.

Only four dams of its kind are bigger, Ozenci said — two in the United States, one in Argentina and one in Pakistan.

"Most dams are built in steep gorges, but the geology meant we had to work across a broad valley," he said. "But this did mean we could start work without diverting the river."

At the site, about 120 mammoth trucks, each able to haul 85 tonnes, work around the clock ferrying rock, gravel and other construction material, backed up by bulldozers and graders.

Two 400-metre tunnels have been gouged through rock so the trucks need not grind up a hill to reach the site.

In June, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal travelled to Bozova, 570 km southeast of Ankara, for the opening of tunnels to divert the river while the dam takes shape above.

During the ceremony, Ozal noted with pride that Turkish engineers were building the dam. Foreign firms carried out previous hydroelectric projects.

Turkish officials do not know precisely how much the dam will boost crop production, but the reservoir, with a surface area of 817 square km, will be a major element in a 30-year irrigation project for southeastern Anatolia. They say the now-barren region could eventually become a granary for the Middle East.

Twin 26-km tunnels will channel water to an area around

the town of Sanliurfa. Trade unionists hope this will provide work for some of the 250,000 people who leave each summer for seasonal jobs on cotton plantations near the town of Adana, to the west.

Concero has grown over poor health care and conditions in the "tent cities" housing the low-paid Adana migrants.

Some 6,000 workers are now employed at the dam site, with the number expected to rise to 10,000 in 1988.

The lake will inundate 26 villages wholly and 106 partially, depriving 55,000 people of their present homes.

At Samsat, Kurdish townsfolk seemed unconcerned. Referring to a new town under construction nearby, a local grocer said: "Anyone who wants will get a new home. I will get a new shop. We are happy."

But the dam has forced a race against the clock on archaeologists excavating a mound near the Roman town of Samosata. "We are doing our best to rescue the site but there is never enough time," said Dr. Nimet Ozguc, head of the team.

The main find so far has been a palace dating from the first century B.C. Commagene Kingdom, Ozguc said mosaics and gold jewellery from the period had been rescued.

The dam has caused concern in neighbouring Syria, which completed its own Baath Dam on the Euphrates in June. But Ozenci said Damascus was wrong to worry. "The (Ataturk) dam will have no great influence on the river."

The main contractor at Bozova is Ats Construction, Industry and Trading Company, a consortium of three Turkish firms formed for the job. Electrical equipment is being supplied by the Swiss companies Brown Boveri and Sulzer-Escher-Wyss.

The U.S. Export Import Bank supplied a credit of \$115 million for caterpillar trucks and graders, and the Swiss companies are financing their share, Ozenci said.

He said it was hoped the year-long process of filling the lake would start in late 1988. The first 300-megawatt turbine is due to start up in May 1990 with the remaining seven to come on stream at four-month intervals thereafter.

The project will generate 8.9 billion kilowatt-hours (kwh) a year, or 22 per cent of Turkey's current electricity needs of 40.4 billion kwh a year.

The dam's output will drop to an annual 8.1 billion kwh when water is taken from the reservoir for irrigation schemes.

Kiev: Life goes on, tinged with doubt

By Alison Smaile
The Associated Press

KIEV, USSR — On all roads to Kiev, every vehicle must pass slowly through a radiation-detection device. Vehicles that show too much radiation are flagged down for closer inspection by men in white or blue-gray overalls.

The check is just one of many tangible signs in this city of 2.5 million people that the ruined Chernobyl nuclear station is just 130 km to the north.

The April 26 accident at the Chernobyl plant sent radioactive particles over a wide area of the Soviet Union and Western Europe, claimed an estimated 31 lives and caused, by Soviet count, \$2.8 billion in damage.

More than three months later, trucks still rumble along the Kreshchatik, Kiev's tree-lined main avenue, spraying to remove potentially radioactive dust.

In the central department store, rubber-booted elderly women sprinkle water on the floor with straw brooms. Anyone entering a public building steps on cloths soaked in water to get dust off their shoes.

At the market, produce that scarved peasant women and men in cloth caps want to sell must be tested every morning at special laboratories. The vendors must show documents proving their wares are radiation-free before they can be sold in the market hall.

Dozens of trucks rumble through Kiev with building materials and follow special yellow signs pointing out the route to Chernobyl. It is the only outward sign of a massive construction programme which the official media say involves 50,000 workers.

Other traces of the accident are as invisible as radiation itself.

In conversation with Kiev residents last week, talk sometimes touched freely on such sensitive topics such as the war in Afghanistan or Stalinist purges.

But mention of Chernobyl made several people flinch or fall silent. And those who would talk about it would do so only on condition they were granted anonymity.

Some defensiveness seems to arise from embarrassment that the accident happened near Kiev. Its residents always have been proud

of their attractive city and Ukrainians in general in their long history of resilience in the face of adversity.

"No people likes to discuss its shame," one Kiev man said.

Another man, who said he had recently been in the town of Chernobyl, a few miles from the reactor, declined to give details of his visit but said, "Look at me. I'm still alive."

Soviet officials would not help the Associated Press arrange meetings with some of the 100,000 evacuees from the nuclear disaster. Nor would they permit a trip to a new settlement being built for those who will work at the Chernobyl plant.

A Ukrainian foreign ministry official said there wasn't enough notice to organise meetings. He also said those involved were beginning to tire of such sessions. He declined to be interviewed about cleanup operations, pleading a busy schedule.

The foreign ministry arranged one group trip for a pool of Western reporters in early May, taking them to Kiev and one state farm where some evacuees were being housed. Other requests to visit the area have been consistently denied.

On Kiev's outskirts, a traffic policeman forbade a reporter to photograph vehicle radiation checks.

Residents were cautious about going beyond the picture painted by the state-run media of overall courage and calm in face of the disaster.

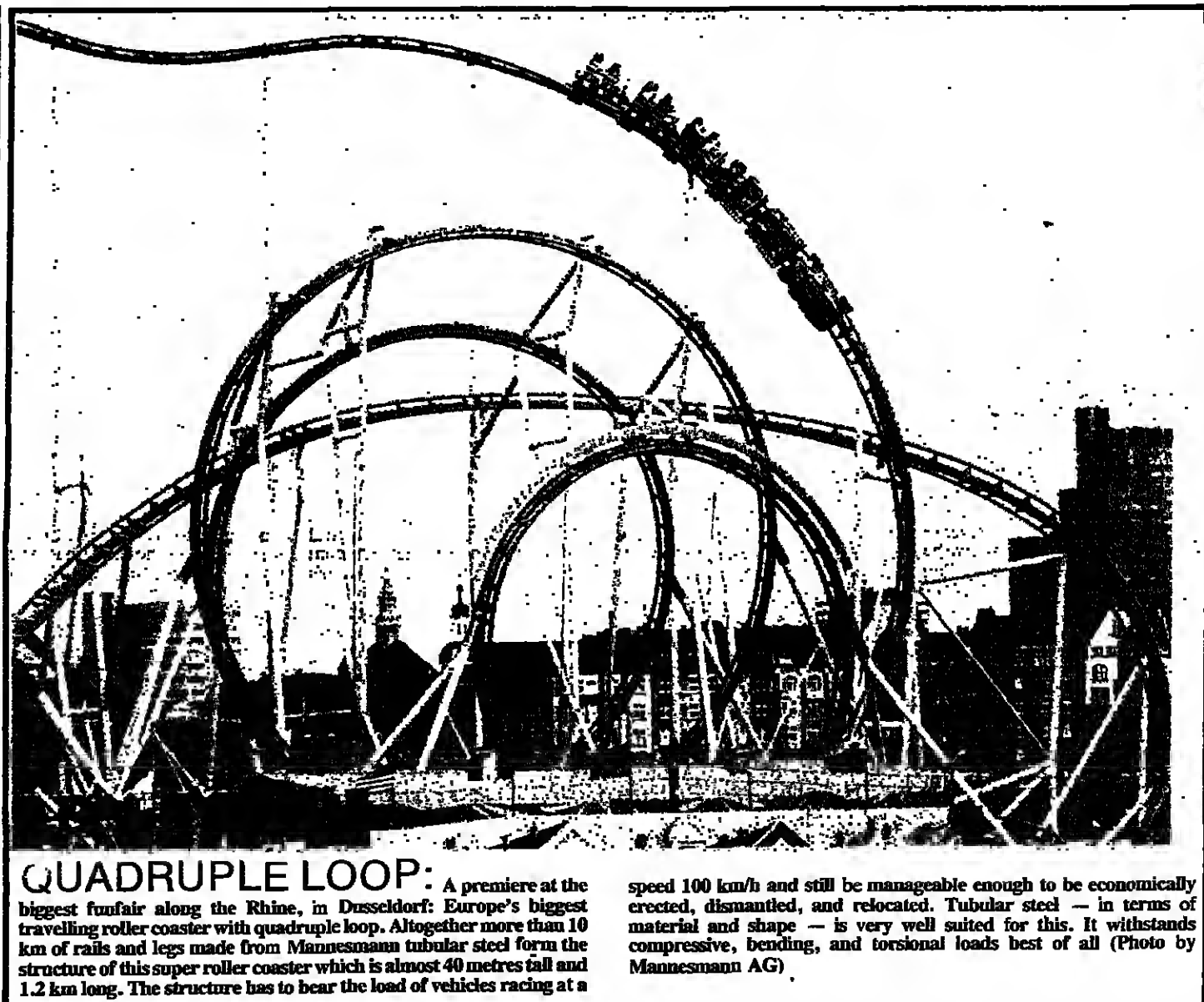
"There was no panic, but there was concern," said one man, recalling that in early May, many parents scrambled to get their children out of Kiev.

He sent his 10-year-old daughter alone on a plane to her grandmother in Siberia. "It looked like a fight for a child's home," he said. "One adult for six or seven children."

Holidays were organised for some 200,000 youngsters from Kiev and other parts of the northern Ukraine and for 250,000 mothers with young children. They spent the summer at camps on the Black Sea and elsewhere.

All the children will return around August 21, ready for the school year beginning Sept. 1.

Many are back already, playing on the sandy banks of the Dnieper River.



QUADRUPLE LOOP:

A premiere at the biggest funfair along the Rhine, in Dusseldorf: Europe's biggest travelling roller coaster with quadruple loop. Altogether more than 10 km of rails and legs made from Mannesmann tubular steel form the structure of this super roller coaster which is almost 40 metres tall and 1.2 km long. The structure has to bear the load of vehicles racing at a

speed 100 km/h and still be manageable enough to be economically erected, dismantled, and relocated. Tubular steel — in terms of material and shape — is very well suited for this. It withstands compressive, bending, and torsional loads best of all (Photo by Mannesmann AG)

Strange tales from Java and the spice islands

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

JAKARTA — A marathon race for virgins only, a village that declared itself a pig-free zone and a football match with a burning coconut — these are just some examples of stories in a new book about the lighter side of life in Indonesia.

The tales were compiled from a regular column of strange events published in the country's foremost weekly magazine, Tempo.

They highlight the weird and unexpected, the humour, sadness, frustration and delight of everyday life in Indonesia, a country of 165 million people

where for most, the kampong (village) and its problems are the focus of life.

It is a country where among cabinet ministers as well as rural peasants there is a strong belief in ghosts, magic and the power of spirits. Sex, animals and religion are dominant themes in the stories.

One story tells of a ghost which fondled women while they were bathing.

The football story describes the village of Babakan in West Java where they kick a burning coconut with bare feet.

The coconut is soaked in kerosene for two weeks and the game played at night, usually in a dry field. Spectators provide light with burning torches.

The students who play are following a 200 year old tradition to show their strength and immunity from injury.

Football is also a dominant force in the central Javanese city of Jogjakarta where students at one junior school are shown a yellow card like offenders on the soccer field if they arrive late or do not finish their homework.

At another school in Probolinggo at the eastern end of Java, prostitutes in a special red light district have taken to the classroom. Customers are advised not to visit the complex during lessons on Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Their teacher, Bundari, says he enjoys teaching prostitutes because they are quick to learn,

not shy, and obey orders.

"You tell them to shut up and they shut up," he says.

The tales from Tempo have been translated into English. Under the title "Indonesiana Humorous stories from Indonesia."

"It presents a side of Indonesia that does not always find its way into print," says translator Craig Thorburn.

The translating presented some problems, and reflected differences between Indonesian life and what an outsider might understand.

"Lurah," for instance. That translates as "village head," sounds sort of like some middle age feudal lord to me," Thorburn comments.

Chilean doctors concerned by increased use of tear gas

By Paul Iredale
Reuter

SANTIAGO — The sight of well-dressed citizens rushing down the street clutching handkerchiefs to their faces is now quite frequent in central Santiago. The problem is not the common cold, but another barrage of tear gas.

The growing use of tear gas to disperse demonstrations against the government of President Augusto Pinochet worries local doctors, who recently submitted a study of the problems to Chilean authorities.

The Chilean medical college suspects the para-military police force, Carabineros, is using more concentrated forms of tear gas to put down protests, and fears the long-term effects on children, pregnant women, the aged and those with respiratory problems.

The Carabineros deny the gas they use does any lasting harm, and say it saves them employing harsher measures to disperse demonstrations, which are illegal under Chile's tough internal security laws.

"I prefer that they cry a bit, for example, from tear gas and that there are no injuries by other means," Carabinero chief General Rodolfo Stange told reporters this month.

The problem with the current widespread use of tear gas in Chile, doctors say, is that it affects not only those against whom it is fired, but bystanders caught in the area at the time of a demonstration.

During a recent protest by women's groups in the exclusive shopping district of Providencia, Carabineros fired scores of tear gas rounds, enveloping the area in a cloud of acid smoke during the evening shopping hour.

Families were seen crouching over young children, trying to stem the streaming tears in young faces.

While, experienced demonstrators produced damp cloths, lemons and a mixture of salt and smelling salts, the traditional antidotes, affluent shoppers pulled out well-pressed handkerchiefs and rushed home choking and dodging the helmeted Carabineros and their perspex riot shields.

Tear gas seeped through stairwells and ventilation shafts into Santiago's underground railway system which runs through the centre of the area, sending spluttering commuters to the surface gasping for air.

The Chilean medical college says it has no conclusive proof, but believes two recent deaths could have been caused by tear gas.

In 1984, a 10-day-old child died of asphyxiation in its cot in the

working class district of Pudahuel during a demonstration which police dispersed with tear gas.

More recently a 23-year-old asthma sufferer died of an attack as police fired tear gas outside his house in the nearby district of La Victoria. Doctors had controlled his condition, and said the tear gas may have triggered the attack.

Dr. Haydee Lopez, a former hospital administrator and World Health Organisation official who represents Santiago doctors at the medical college, told Reuters of other problems suffered by tear gas victims.

She said that used in conjunction with water cannon, tear gas dissolved in damp clothing and had been known to cause skin burns.

When the concentration of gas built up in closed areas, it could cause contraction of the larynx and inflammation of the heart, as

well as eye problems such as ulcers of the cornea and lesions of the retina, she added.

A group of opposition lawyers have sought an injunction against the use of tear gas in Santiago after one of their number, a wearer of contact lenses, suffered eye problems during a protest last month.

Asked about the case and the doctors' submissions, Carabinero Chief Stange said: "It seems very strange to me that recently prestigious doctors have started to discover that the gases are toxic when we have been using them for many years."

"It's a measure, a police measure used in every part of the world," he added.

Dr. Lopez said that apart from the traditional grenades, the Chilean police had specially-adapted vehicles that pumped out tear gas and sprays

that produced temporary blindness.

She also referred to a form of gas that produced a loss of muscular control.

She said that at the funeral of Rodrigo Rojas, a U.S. resident whose family allege he was burned alive by soldiers during anti-government protests last month, a number of people lost muscular control and fell to the ground when the cortege was tear gassed.

The effects of tear gas were particularly worrying for people who lived or worked around the central plaza de Armas, where the majority of demonstrations are held, as they were subjected to it on a regular basis, Lopez added.

Children, the foetuses of pregnant women and elderly people with bronchial problems could also be at particular risk, she said.

The cartel with a twinkle

Diamonds are a girl's best friend, they say. But diamond prices are controlled by a strict cartel. Is this a good thing? Not so starry-eyed Stefan Wagstyl tracks down the twinkle in the business.

LONDON: The young Cecil Rhodes had the right idea. When he arrived at Kimberley, later the world's biggest diamond mine, he did not join the hordes of prospectors scrambling around the mud. Instead he invested everything in the only steam-powered pump in South Africa, dragged it to the edge of Big Hole and charged as much as he could for pumping water out of the bottom. Soon the miners ran out of cash and started paying Rhodes with shares in their mines.

It was the beginning of one of the most successful monopolies the world has seen. How has the company which was founded on Rhodes's fortune kept its cartel intact for so long? De Beers makes no bones about running a cartel, even flaunting its success in the faces of other producers — OPEC and the International Tin Council — whose efforts to control a market have recently collapsed. In his 1985 annual report, Mr. Julian Ogilvie Thompson, the chairman, says De Beers's achievement "was particularly gratifying in view of the problems experienced in other commodity stabilisation schemes."

The heart of De Beers lies in its southern African mines which last year produced more than 50 per cent of the world's diamonds by value. From this base, De Beers has extended its grip over other producers by cajoling them to sell their output to its marketing subsidiary, the Central Selling Organisation, which handles more than 80 per cent of the world's rough (uncut) diamonds. Moreover, when sales fall as they did in the early 1980s, De Beers has the financial muscle and the nerve to ride out the storm.

But De Beers's single-minded and sometimes ruthless pursuit of monopoly would have broken the company long ago without its extraordinary success in promoting diamonds worldwide. Even in Europe, the tradition of diamond engagement rings was by no means universal. In Japan it was virtually unknown before the Second World War. Yet De Beers has created huge demand among young couples in almost every

developed country.

The result of these efforts is that although there are far more diamonds mined than rubies, emeralds or sapphires they cost as much or more to buy. Millions of purchasers are persuaded that diamonds are rare but they are not. Some buyers even believe that the stones are a good investment — if only because De Beers never cuts its prices — and discover that they can rarely recover their money when they decide to sell.

In the industrial market, which accounts for 80 per cent of production by volume but only 20 per cent by value, the cartel's influence is less strong — mainly because diamonds compete against other materials.

De Beers is obviously the main beneficiary of the monopoly, as are its shareholders, including the largest, Anglo American Corporation, the South African mining house. Other producers, among them a number of black African countries bitterly opposed to South Africa, earn valuable foreign exchange. Diamond dealers, cutters and retailers may complain that De Beers gets the lion's share of the profit in the trade but nevertheless they benefit from assured supplies and from a carefully-cultivated market.

The sufferers are the world's lovers who have to pay more than they otherwise would for tokens of their undying affection. If a number of producers competed for the market, prices would almost certainly be lower.

But is much harm done? The starry-eyed who did not buy diamonds would have more to spend on roses and candle-lit dinners. The hard-headed would have money for a deposit on the house or the three-piece suite. If De Beers's monopoly really hurt the customers, anti-trust legislators would have been far more assiduous in attacking the cartel. They have certainly been discouraged by the complexity and secrecy with which the company surrounds its activities. — Financial Times feature.

Biondi aims for gold medal

MADRID (R) — U.S. World record holder Matt Biondi made a bright start to his bid to land a world swimming championships gold medal when he sped to the fastest time in the 100 metres freestyle heats here Tuesday.

The 20-year-old American swept home in a world championship best 49.48, the only swimmer to crack 50 seconds on another sun-drenched Madrid morning.

Biondi is aiming for his fourth medal of the championships after collecting silver in the 100 butterfly and bronze in the 200 freestyle and 4 x 200 freestyle relay.

U.S. team-mate Tom Jager, quickest over the first 50 metres, was second fastest overall in 50.13, with European champion Stephan Caron of France third in 50.18.

Andy Jameson, who beat West German Michael Gross for the bronze medal in Monday's 100 butterfly final, lowered his British record to 50.91 to join the qualifiers for the final.

Soviet world record-holder Igor Poliansky led qualifiers into the men's 200 metres backstroke final, winning his heat in 2:01.85.

Frank Baltrusch, East German bronze medalist at the last world championships, was second swiftest in 2:02.05 while his former team-mate Frank Hoffmeister, who defeated to West Germany two years ago, signalled his medal bid with a 2:02.69 clocking.

But there was no place in the final for reigning world 100 metres backstroke champion Dirk Richter, who missed the cut by nearly a second. American double Olympic champion Rick Carey chose not to go to Madrid.

American Betsy Mitchell

looked well placed to break East Germany's monopoly of the women's events, leading 100 metres backstroke qualifiers by over a second from East German Cornelia Sirch.

Mitchell, who broke the East German's world 200 metres backstroke record two months ago, clocked 1:01.71 against the 1:02.83 returned by 1982 world 200 metres backstroke gold medalist Sirch.

East Germany faced another strong challenge in the 400 metres freestyle, with British Commonwealth champion Sarah Hardcastle fastest home in the heats in 4:12.70.

American Kim Brown was second quickest in 4:12.99, but East Germans Heike Friedrich and Astrid Strauss, members of Sunday's world record-beating 4 x 200 metres relay squad, easily did what was needed to qualify.

The real effort was to come in the final, with Australian Tracey Wickham's eight-year-old world record under serious threat.

The East German women, who grabbed all five titles at stake on the first two swimming days, aim for another in the 4 x 100 freestyle relay. They led Tuesday's qualifiers, but the U.S., West Germany and The Netherlands were all less than half a second away.

On Monday, East Germany upstaged Gross, Biondi and the rest by scooping three gold medals, setting a world record and scoring a surprise men's relay win.

Silke Hoerner, a 20-year-old Leipzig sports student, supplied the world record in the 200 metres breaststroke, giving East Germany their fifth title in five women's events.

Friedrich and Manuela Stellmach had earlier featured in a

comprehensive one-two victory in the 200 metres freestyle, with U.S. butterfly star Mary Meagher enjoying the rare pleasure of a freestyle bronze medal.

Earlier American double Olympic champion Greg Louganis retained his springboard title in immaculate style to win the fourth world championship crown of his career.

But it was the East German men's 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay squad who provided the biggest sensation.

Most eyes were on the U.S. and West Germany, expecting a repeat of their superb duel in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

Gross, earlier foiled of a medal in a U.S. one-two in the 100 metres butterfly, raised West German expectations with a phenomenal second leg of one minute 46.73 seconds which thrust his team from fourth place to first.

But the East Germans whirled down the lead and just 0.16 seconds separated West Germany's Thomas Fahrner from East German Sven Lodziewski with 100 metres to go.

Biondi had too much distance to make up to sustain a real challenge as the rival Germans battled stroke for stroke down the pool and the East German prevailed by five hundredths of a second in a world championship best 7:15.91.

The U.S., who took the relay bronze, began in rousing style with world record-holder Pablo Morales and Biondi taking gold and silver in the 100 metres butterfly.

Gross, victor over 200 metres freestyle Sunday, was edged out of the medals as Britain's Jameson snatched the bronze.

Hungarian Tamas Darnyi, the European champion, achieved an impressive win in the 400 metres individual medley ahead of Vadim Yaroshuk of the Soviet Union.

Egypt, Iraq to contest Arab volleyball tourney

AMMAN (R) — African champions Egypt beat Kuwait and Iraq overcame Saudi Arabia, both by 3-0, to win through to the final of the fourth Arab Volleyball Championships here.

Egypt, back in the tournament after a five-year political ban, are favourites to win the trophy, but a tough fight is expected.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia will play for the bronze medal.

Egypt won by 15-4, 15-4, 15-11 and Iraq by 15-11, 15-11, 15-16 in Monday night's matches.

Other results: Bahrain 3 Jordan 1 (15-10, 15-11, 11-15, 15-5) to win the fifth place.

Syria 3 Palestine 0 (15-5, 15-6, 15-6).

Group A		Group B	
	P		P
Egypt	4	4	0
Saudi Arabia	4	2	2
Jordan	4	1	3
Palestine	4	0	4
Group C		Group D	
	P		P
Iraq	5	5	0
Kuwait	5	3	2
Bahrain	5	3	2
Syria	5	2	3
Lebanon	4	0	4

Track events to open soon to athletes from other sports

ROME (AP) — Professional athletes from other sports will soon be eligible to compete in international track and field events, the president of the international track body said here Tuesday.

The resolution will be voted at the congress of the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) in Stuttgart, West Germany, later this week. IAAF President Primo Nebiolo of Italy said.

"It will be a revolutionary change," Nebiolo told a news conference. "It represents a drastic swing from traditional rules, including those of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). But we feel that this innovation by IAAF will inevitably lead to a change of

eligibility rules within the IOC."

The existing IOC charter stipulates that an athlete who is a professional in one sport cannot compete in the Olympics in any event. The new IAAF rule would ban only track and field professionals from competing in IAAF-sanctioned events.

Nebiolo said he believed the IOC would eventually amend its rules to ban professionals from competing in their own sports, but allow them to enter any other Olympic competition.

The question of professionalism, however, has also been largely sidestepped by the IOC and IAAF in the past few years through the introduction of trust funds; A fund in which the various national federations deposit money meant for single competitors and which the athletes eventually collect.

Hagler agrees to fight Leonard

BARTLETT, New Hampshire (Agencies) — Undisputed middleweight champion Marvin Hagler ended the suspense Monday and said he was willing to fight Sugar Ray Leonard — but not until next March.

Hagler has agreed to fight the former welterweight and junior middleweight world champion, now retired, in a March 1987 bout to be promoted by Top Rank Inc., Hagler's promoter Pat Petronelli said Monday.

The fight would probably be held at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, a spokesman for Top Rank said.

No statement from the Leonard camp was expected according to his attorney, Mike Trainer.

Leonard, 30, has been trying to get Hagler to agree to the big-money fight for the past 3½ months, aiming for this autumn.

A bout between Leonard and Hagler, who are among boxing's brightest stars even though one of them has retired and the other has been threatening to do the same, could have a total purse of as much as \$15 million.

Hagler, 32, agreed to the fight because he did not want future boxing fans ever to be able to say he ducked a challenger, Petronelli said.

Hagler was reluctant to fight Leonard, who had said he would come out of retirement only for a bout with Hagler, because he felt Leonard did not deserve it without

first having met a ranked contender, Petronelli said.

After amassing a 62-2-2 record, Hagler had been talking recently about retiring, particularly because his wife, Bertha, wanted him to. Monday's statement said she "completely supported him in his decision to fight Leonard."

After failing to take the middleweight title in a controversial draw with Italy's Vito Antuofermo in Las Vegas in 1979, Hagler won it decisively from Britain's Alan Minter in the third round in London on Sept. 27, 1980.

Since then the fearsome southpaw has made 12 successful defences, one of them a frenzied three-rounder against Thomas Hearns in April of last year that most boxing observers have called one of the greatest fights of all time.

Leonard retired in 1982 because of a detached retina. The handsome, articulate former Olympic champion made a brief return to the ring in May of 1984 with a lacklustre victory over American Kevin Howard and immediately retired again with a 33-1 record.

The flashy boxer's only defeat was to Panamanian Roberto Duran in June of 1980 in Montreal but he avenged that loss and regained the welterweight crown five months later when Duran said "no mas" in a ring in New Orleans.

Leonard first won the welterweight crown from Wilfredo Benitez in November of 1979. In his last major fight, he retained his title against Hearns in September of 1981.

Another boxer, former world cruiserweight title challenger Dorsey Gaymon of the United States will be Joe Bugner's first comeback opponent on the road to a projected world title bid, promoter Bill Mordey said Monday.

After two and a half years away from the ring, Bugner, a former European and Commonwealth heavyweight champion, will meet Gaymon at the Sydney Entertainment Centre on Sept. 15.

If Bugner wins that fight, and two further bouts, Mordey said he had a verbal agreement for World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Trevor Berbick to defend his title against Bugner in Australia early next year.

Bugner, 36, has been training for his comeback under Johnny Lewis, who guides the career Australia's unbeaten International Boxing Federation (IBF) bantamweight champion Jeff Fenech.

THE MONTESSORI WORLD KINDERGARTEN

announces that it is continuing to register children at the location in Sweifieh, opposite the Korean building but the kindergarten will be open to children at its new premises in Shmeisani, behind the comprehensive school.

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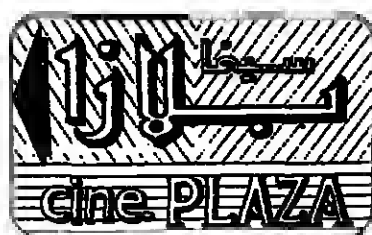
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Performances 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:00, 10:45

Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

RED HET

Performances 3:15, 5:00, 8:45, 10:45

Cinema Philadelphia

Tel: 634144, 634149

KARATE KID
PART II

Performances 3:30, 6:30, 10:45

Cinema RAGHADAN

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2) FAMILY SWIMMING POOL

Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 8:45

Reagan reportedly plans more S. Africa sanctions on his own

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan plans to impose additional sanctions against South Africa on his own in an effort to head off Congress' approval of punitive sanctions that he opposes, the Washington Post said Tuesday.

It said Mr. Reagan had not decided precisely what sanctions to impose but planned to announce them soon after Congress returns from a three-week recess on Sept. 8.

This would be a repeat of last year when Mr. Reagan imposed limited sanctions against South Africa to head off congressional approval of stronger ones.

Those sanctions, which expire on Sept. 9, include a ban on U.S. sale of South African gold kruggerand coins and limits on U.S. bank loans and some technology sales to South Africa.

The newspaper said Mr. Reagan would extend those sanctions and add new ones.

The House of Representatives has approved a virtual U.S. trade and investment embargo against South Africa. The Senate did not go that far but approved an array of punitive economic sanctions last week that Mr. Reagan said he opposed.

House-Senate negotiators must work out a compromise for Congress' final approval when it

returns from holiday.

Mr. Reagan hopes his own new sanctions will turn enough votes in his favour to prevent the House and Senate from mustering two-thirds votes to override his veto of that bill, the Post said.

Meanwhile, Shirley Temple Black, the former child actress turned diplomat, says the United States should be talking with all the political parties of South Africa to hasten the end of apartheid.

Mrs. Black, 58, who spent two years as ambassador to Ghana, was quoted recently as saying she would welcome the challenge of being the next U.S. ambassador to South Africa, a post U.S. President Ronald Reagan is expected to fill soon.

In a telephone interview with the AP from her home in Woodside, California on Monday she said she was not actively seeking the job. But she said more should be done by Americans to oppose apartheid. "We're doing a lot, but I don't think it's fast enough or strong enough,"

Mrs. Black said the South African government should legalise all political parties, including the banned African National Congress (ANC), and said she was pleased by Secretary of State George Shultz's expressed readiness to meet with Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC.

She said she agrees with Mr. Reagan's opposition to harsh economic sanctions, but said last week's U.S. Senate vote to punish Pretoria "was a powerful message that the American people want an end to apartheid and we're going to take any method we have to — including sanctions — to express our displeasure and frustration with the slow pace the South African government has taken in ending apartheid."

Mrs. Black, a dedicated Republican, was named by President Richard Nixon as a U.N. General Assembly delegate in 1969, and spent 1974-76 as President Gerald Ford's ambassador to Ghana. Later she was America's first woman chief of diplomatic protocol.

Now a consulting officer for the State Department, she convenes seminars for first-time ambassadors and has advised 168 of them and their spouses on how to function at the head of U.S. missions abroad.

In Kingston, Jamaica, Bishop Desmond Tutu said Monday the West's refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa could damage relations with a future black government there.

"We have warned the West that they are laying down the conditions for the emergence of a disposition that is hostile to the West," the Nobel Prize-winning anti-apartheid activist said.

Tutu also welcomed the recent U.S. congressional moves to implement economic sanctions against the white minority government in Pretoria.

"Who says it is the black people of South Africa who will be hurt?" he asked, in apparent reference to President Reagan's stance that sanctions would hurt blacks the most.

"The only time white South Africans paid attention to apartheid was when the economy came under pressure," Tutu said.

"One would have wanted a more sharp set of sanctions but even those (approved) would be enough to send a very eloquent message to the business sector in South Africa," he said.

As for his own ambitions, Tutu said: "I am just an interim leader. I look forward to the day when I can go back to what I want to be — a pastor."

Gunmen kidnap Chilean colonel

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Communist rebels have claimed responsibility for the abduction of an army colonel in the driveway of his home, the government news agency said.

The news agency ORBE said a spokesman for the Communist-led Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front telephoned its office Monday and said Col. Mario Orlando Haeblerien, 58, would be freed within 24 hours.

It did not report a motive and the rebels did not telephone foreign news agencies, as they often do to report armed attacks.

Col. Haeblerien, chief of protocol for the Santiago military garrison, is in charge of military ceremonies in the capital.

He was the second member of the armed forces kidnapped in a year of frequent civil unrest against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet, which has been in power since a coup in September 1973.

In April, the Communist rebels held a corporal of paramilitary police captive for two days to publicise its guerrilla struggle against the Pinochet government, then freed him unharmed. The group is named for a Chilean independence hero.

In other developments Monday, a court freed on bail 12 civil assembly leaders, leaving one of the opposition group's directorate in jail on charges of leading a two-day general strike last month. All face trial under a national security law. Still jailed is Eduardo Valencia, a Communist slum organisation leader.

In another court case, two policemen, a reserve air force lieutenant and a retired navy lieutenant surrendered to their military superiors Monday after being indicted on charges of forming a death squad 16 years ago.

Confirmation of their arrests came from Judge Carlos Cerda Fernandez, who issued 40 indictments last Thursday following an investigation into the disappearance of 10 Communist leaders in 1976.

It was not clear if the other defendants had been notified of their arrest warrants. The most prominent of them, former junta leader and retired Air Force Gen. Gustavo Leigh, remained in his home Monday.

Angola urges renewed U.S. role in Africa

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has called on the United States to resume its role in southern African peace negotiations and invited U.S. President Ronald Reagan to visit Angola. ANGOP news agency reported Tuesday.

Mr. Dos Santos also offered to travel to the United States to meet with Mr. Reagan and address the U.S. public, and said he hoped eventually that Washington and Luanda could resume diplomatic ties, the official Angolan news agency reported.

The Angolan leader made the remarks at a meeting late Monday with the Rev. Jesse Jackson of the United States, who is touring southern Africa.

Mr. Dos Santos said his Marxist government would be willing to send home the estimated 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola if South Africa ceased its military incursions in its territory. He urged Mr. Reagan to stop providing aid to the UNITA, the Angolan rebel movement, and to help end South African attacks

inside Angola.

Mr. Dos Santos' statements reflected no shift in earlier positions, but his offer to meet with Mr. Reagan in Washington or Luanda was new, and appeared to signal a softening of Luanda's stand on U.S. policies in southern Africa.

The Angolan government broke off talks with the United States on a solution for South-West Africa, or Namibia, earlier this year after UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi visited Washington and was granted \$15 million in military aid.

Angolan authorities charged at the time the U.S. negotiating team had lost its standing as "an impartial broker" in the talks, held to manage the end to South African control over Namibia, which borders Angola to the south.

Rev. Jackson, who ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. presidency in 1984, was visiting Angola on the second stop of a seven-nation tour of Africa.

Pakistani political violence death toll reaches 25

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Demonstrators against the rule of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq clashed with riot police, blocked roads and attacked government offices Tuesday. At least 25 people have died in the disturbances.

In Dadu, north of Karachi, witnesses said police and paramilitary units used tear gas and baton charges to break up an opposition march. Clashes were reported in other parts of the country and army units were called out to help police in several districts of Sind province, outside Karachi.

Fifteen people were killed and dozens injured in clashes between riot police and opposition supporters Monday after the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) launched a campaign to oust Gen. Zia and force the government to call elections. Ten people were killed in earlier clashes that began Thursday.

Among those killed Monday were five people killed in a clash at Tando Khan in Sind province when marchers clashed with police, witnesses said. Two protesters, two police officers and

a government activist were killed in an exchange of gunfire, they said Tuesday.

The government also said Tuesday that an opposition supporter was killed when police opened fire on a crowd in Dadu on Monday night. Opposition leaders said two were killed in the disturbance, for a total of 26 victims.

Opposition spokesman Salman Taseer said the government's response to the agitation showed political desperation. "They have lost the political battle and they are now resorting to violence and brutality," he said. The government has said the opposition's actions were provocative.

Crowds have battled police, attacked government buildings, set fire to banks and other businesses, disrupted road and rail traffic and held protest marches and meetings across Pakistan since a government crackdown on opposition parties last Wednesday.

Riot police have broken up the protests with tear gas and baton charges and repeatedly fired on stone-throwing protesters with rifles and shotguns.

Lugar visits impoverished Filipino island

BAKOLOD, Philippines (AP) — U.S. Sen. Richard Lugar flew to impoverished Negros Island on Tuesday to visit a sugar plantation, a child feeding centre and a malnutrition ward.

Sen. Lugar, the Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, met with President Corason Aquino on Monday and described her as a "strong leader."

He came to Negros after meetings in Manila with Vice President Salvador Laurel, Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos.

"We just want to find a number of things and ways we can be helpful," Sen. Lugar said on his arrival at the provincial capital of Bacolod for a five-hour visit to one of the Philippines' poor regions.

Negros, 480 kilometres south east of Manila, is a sugar-growing island where hundreds of thousands of plantation workers have lost their jobs because of the collapse of world market prices.

The island is one of the areas where Communist guerrillas are active. President Aquino's government has begun peace talks with rebel leaders to end the 17-year insurgency.

Sen. Lugar went with Negros Occidental Gov. Daniel Lacson to a sugar cane plantation, owned by the governor's family, in the town of Talisay, just outside Bacolod.

Sen. Lugar said Monday in Manila that he expects "an outpouring of emotions" for Mrs. Aquino when she visits the United States Sept. 15-23. "I have just enormous admiration for her," he said.

It was Sen. Lugar's first visit to the Philippines since February, when he led a team of U.S. observers who reported they witnessed fraud in the presidential elections here. The fraud triggered a revolt that ousted then-President Ferdinand Marcos and sent him into exile in Hawaii.

Sen. Lugar said he gave Mrs. Aquino a letter from Mr. Reagan which he said "strongly supports

this democracy in the Philippines."

The senator said Mrs. Aquino had changed since he last saw her as a presidential candidate. Asked to describe the change, he said, "President Aquino is always confident of what she's doing. She's a strong leader. She's had great success in my judgment."

Sen. Lugar said he hopes Mrs. Aquino's U.S. trip, which will include meetings with business leaders, will attract American investments to the Philippines.

Meanwhile, Marcos, in a taped telephone interview with supporters which was aired last Monday on the private Manila Radio station DZME, said he could return "any time if the Americans will help, if they will allow me."

Marcos said he will return if Filipinos want him back but said they must end their political squabbling. "If I come back now, my enemies might just shoot me," he said.

155 Tamil refugees reportedly left Germany to escape rebel extortion

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Agencies) — The 155 Tamils smuggled to Canada in a cargo ship left West Germany to escape extortion from Tamil militants and rivalry between guerrilla groups, a newspaper reported.

The Tamils were constantly threatened by rebel groups and asked to deposit money in a bank account run by separatists, the independent Sun newspaper reported.

The newspaper's correspondents in Frankfurt, Hamburg and London said the

exodus of Tamils was caused by the "intercine war between the Liberation Tigers and Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation," two of the five major rebel groups waging a separatist war on that tiny Asian island-nation.

The representatives of the rebel groups in West Germany have been demanding that each employed Tamil contribute 200 marks (\$100) per month in a bank account "in Wuppertal, West Germany," the Sun said.

West German Radio reported Monday the Tamils had originally

gone to West Germany to raise money to buy weapons. The radio said they all belonged to the Liberation Tigers group.

But the Sun, quoting a report in the German "Stern" magazine, said that while many Tamils in West Germany supported the rebels, infighting among rival groups and disputes over extortion money had led to the exodus to Canada.

The Sun said the Tamils were warned that if they did not pay extortion money the security of their families in Sri Lanka would be endangered.

Travel agencies in Sri Lanka are cashing in on the country's ethnic strife by promising Tamils fleeing the violence or simply looking for a better life the chance to seek asylum abroad at reasonable prices.

Tamil journalists told Reuters the fees range from as little as \$360 to as much as \$3,600 depending on the destination and extra services provided such as passports or visas. The services sometimes include false documents, although it is very easy for Sri Lankans to obtain passports legally.

Some agencies even place newspaper advertisements in the separatist rebel stronghold of Jaffna, 320 kilometres north of Colombo, promising easy, quick trips to "Germany."

"The ads don't outright say they are offering asylum and a safe haven for the Tamils, but their specific destinations are countries in Europe where most Tamils are seeking refugee status," a senior editor of a Jaffna Tabloid said.

A typical ad might say: "Travel arrangements to Germany, France and Denmark — people who want to go to Germany, arrangements straight away."

"Once the people go to the travel office, they would make arrangements for something else," the journalist added.

A journalist at another Jaffna paper said it is implicit in the ads that asylum seekers are the target. One travel agency has not even bothered with a name and simply instructs clients to visit a Jaffna hotel room.

Burkina Faso government dissolved

OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso (AP) — President Thomas Sankara dissolved his government and named three of his longtime collaborators to act as "general coordinators," officials said Tuesday.

In a decree issued Monday night, Sankara said day-to-day affairs of the ministries would be handled by senior civil servants in liaison with "Committees for the Defence of the Revolution" until a new government is named.

A presidential spokesman, Babou Paulin Bamouni, said the action did not indicate a governmental "crisis" but followed a "revolutionary logic established previously by the National Revolutionary Council," which Sankara heads.

The three general coordinators, all ministers in the outgoing government appointed by Sankara in August 1985, are Capt. Biaise Compaore, Maj. Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani and Capt. Henri Zongo.

They were given power to act in the name of the president and the country. Ouagadougou radio, monitored in London, described the dissolution of the government as an "educational and revolutionary political act."

"At whatever post each and every person is placed, he does not and must never consider himself as unmovable," the radio said. "This is the time for the members of the outgoing government team to take stock."

In an earlier report Monday night, the radio said Sankara had dissolved the revolutionary government by decree.

It quoted the decree as saying that the permanent secretaries — senior civil servants — of the government ministries, "in liaison with the...ministries' Committees for the Defence of the Revolution," would take over the running of the day-to-day affairs of their respective ministries.

NASA considers escape system for shuttle

WASHINGTON (R) — An escape system may be added to the new space shuttle being built by the United States as a replacement for the Challenger, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Administrator James Fletcher said.

"We're giving that very detailed briefings," Mr. Fletcher said at a news conference. "It is very complicated. Those studies are still under way."

The Challenger, which blew up on Jan. 28, killing all seven crew members, did not have a rescue system and there was evidence the crew survived at least a few seconds after the explosion that destroyed the ship.

Mr. Fletcher said design of an escape system was difficult because most shuttles will carry several people on two decks.

Mr. Fletcher praised President Reagan for his decision last Friday to build a fourth shuttle.

Indochinese states stick to hard line on Kampuchea

BANGKOK (R) — Indochina's Communist leaders are taking a hard line on Kampuchea despite recent hints they would welcome a political solution to the seven-year conflict, diplomats said Tuesday.

A conference of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Hanoi Monday again demanded that Khmer Rouge guerrillas fighting the Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh must be disbanded before peace negotiations begin.

A communique broadcast by the Vietnam News Agency said Phnom Penh was strong enough to impose its own solution and allow all Vietnamese troops to withdraw by 1990 even without a negotiated settlement.

While appearing to offer no concession on Kampuchea, Foreign Ministers Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam, Phoune Sipaseuth of Laos and Phnom Penh's Hun Sen said they hoped for better relations with Thailand and China.

They said Phnom Penh agreed to leave Kampuchea's seat vacant at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit meeting in Harare later this month to avoid controversy that might split the conference.

A Western diplomat here said the Kampuchean issue appeared to be deadlocked because China and non-Communist Asian backers of the Kampuchean guerrilla coalition insist Vietnamese troops must leave Kampuchea unconditionally before peace talks.

Diplomats said both sides appeared to be softening their positions prior to the two-day talks in Hanoi.

Moscow's recent overtures to China and Truong Chinh's appointment as Vietnamese Communist Party leader in July seemed to indicate the Communist side was ready for change.

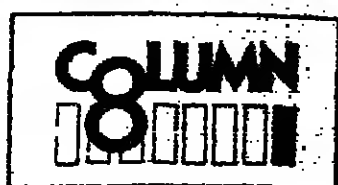
Diplomats here also speculated that Hanoi, which fought a brief, inconclusive border war with China over Kampuchea in 1979, might make concessions to improve ties with Peking.

Some diplomats said they detected a change in nuances in the Vietnamese and Soviet media indicating Moscow was pressuring Hanoi to be more flexible on negotiations with Kampuchean guerrillas.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the guerrilla coalition, said early this month that China would move to reduce the strength of the Khmer Rouge, the main Kampuchean guerrilla army and the group that Hanoi and Phnom Penh object to the most.

However, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan told Sihanouk last week his group had no plans to cut its forces to match the smaller, less effective non-Communist coalition factions loyal to Sihanouk and Son Sann.

Sihanouk also seemed to be hardening his stand and last Friday cast doubt on Hanoi's willingness to make concessions.



Doctors find cure for 2nd heart attack

BOSTON (R) — A nationwide team of doctors have said they have discovered a drug treatment that prevents often fatal second heart attacks from occurring in the two weeks after a patient has suffered an initial heart attack. The researchers were able to cut the number of recurring heart attacks in half by using the drug Diltiazem, one of a class of heart medicines known as "calcium channel blockers." The drug is marketed under the brand name Cardizem by Marion Laboratories of Kansas City, Missouri, and commonly prescribed to treat angina. The doctors said the finding, reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, has important implications for the 400,000 Americans each year whose heart attack damages only the inner part of the heart. Seventeen per cent of such victims die if they suffer a second heart attack during the next 14 days. If a heart attack does not strike during those two weeks, the death rate is nearly seven times lower, 2.5 per cent. "Any effort we can make to prevent (the recurrence of a heart attack) ought to help mortality," said Dr. Robert Capone, a Brown University cardiologist and one of the authors of the study.

The government also said Tuesday that an opposition supporter was killed when police opened fire on a crowd in Dadu on Monday night. Opposition leaders said two were killed in the disturbance, for a total of 26 victims.

Opposition spokesman Salman Taseer said the government's response to the agitation showed political desperation. "They have lost the political battle and they are now resorting to violence and brutality," he said. The government has said the opposition's actions were provocative.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A 18762 ♠QJ9543 ♠8
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 Pass 2
What do you bid now?

Q.2—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠743 ♠AQ6 A109 ♠AJ65
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 Pass 2
What action do you take?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K9765 ♠K5 7 ♠K10983
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 2 2 2
What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you

hold:
♠9 ♠AJ107 ♠A1095 ♠AKQ6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 Pass 2
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠852 ♠KQ1093 10982 ♠A
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass 2
What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q9 ♠K10 ♠AQ1076 ♠7652
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 Pass 2 ♠ Dble
Rable 2 ♠ ?
What action do you take?